The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,343—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1882.

[With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell..	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th „
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener ..	19th „
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th „
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze..	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	5th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. C. Babot	19th „
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines, with food.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines, with food.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150		III do.	155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R 80	
„	..II do.	do. ..	70	do. ..	58
From Naples.	I do.	do. ..	145	do. ..	130
„	..II do.	do. ..	105	do. ..	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."
2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new) ..	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

They will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money by these two voyages, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	A. Tercig......	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	P. Marcovich..	1,927	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS ..	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd May.
s. s. AGLAIA	P. Marcovich	1,927	400	2nd June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 28th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin..	2,700	400	About 20th May.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	„ 17th June
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	„ 15th July

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

	Tons.			
CLAN GORDON ..	2,200	For Liverpool	about	15th May.
CLAN ALPINE ..	2,200	„ London	„	15th „
CLAN MACLEAN .	2,400	„ Liverpool	„	31st „

Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

FOR COAST AND COMPTA.

S. S. PEARL will SAIL positively on FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Chupra, Marmagon, Carwar, and Compta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent, s. s. Pearl.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. noml.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA, OR OVERLAND TO LONDON VIA EITHER PORT.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Genoa ......Rs. 400
„ to London *via* either port. „ 500

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool without extra charge.

Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, & Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 Tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th, May 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1882. Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

THE s.s. "Sicily," Captain GREEN, will SAIL on TUESDAY MORNING.

A few passages are available on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON. issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	„ 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.	
Double-seamed Balls	Rs. 3	8
Treble-seamed Balls	„ 4	0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"......	„ 4	8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each......................Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... „ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

HAVE now on SALE, in addition to their usual stock, the following:—

Medicine Chests of all kinds,
Abdominal Belts,
India-rubber, Hot-water bags,
India-rubber Ice bags,
India-rubber Enemas,
Waterproof Sheeting,
Air Cushions,
Elastic Stockings,
Magneto-Electric Machines,
Champagne Taps,
Clinical Thermometers,
Patent Medicines of all kinds,
Mineral-water of all kinds,
Gazogines,
Perfumery, &c., &c.

Ashworth's machine-made Metallic Comb-Brushes possesses the penetrating power of the ordinary Comb and the elasticity of the Bristle Brush Combined; hence its name "Comb-Brush." Price .... Re. 1-8-0

Improved Metallic Hair Brushes for Preserving and Preventing the Hair turning Grey... Rs. 2-8, & Rs. 3.

Patent Magnetozone Comb, every Tooth a perfect magnet,................................. Rs. 2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN CAMERON,
Manager in India.
Bombay, 1st May, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INCHULVA from LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners s.s. "Inchulva."
Bombay, 1st May, 1882.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN GORDON, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1882.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES to this Company's Mills for one year. Full particulars to be obtained from the Secretaries. Tenders will be opened at Noon on the 8th instant.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries,
The Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1882.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).

WE are supplying this splendid fruit to our Constituents as in former seasons.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

TRIPLE
EXTRACT OF ROSES,

A VERY lasting, delicious Perfume for the Handkerchief, extracted from the best materials and choicest flowers.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from scurf and dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

AMERICAN ORGUINETTES,
THE MOST MARVELLOUS MECHANICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT OF THE AGE.
Guaranteed to give more satisfaction for the money than any other Musical Instrument ever manufactured.
Each at Rs. 50, 25 and 23.
A MERE CHILD CAN PLAY IT.
Rolls of music at 4 annas per foot.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 150 Tons BENTEAK BOARDS. Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Paper.

Five per cent. on the value of the Contract will be required as security. One-half to be deposited on signing the Contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 1st May, 1882.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

HAVE just received a supply of the following:—

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,

Nestle's Food	Re. 1	8	per tin.
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food.	„ 0	10	„
Melin's Food... ... small size	„ 1	0	per bot.
Do. ... ... large size	„ 1	12	„
Hard's Food ... „	„ 0	12	per pot.
Robinson's Patent Groats. „	„ 0	12	per tin.
Do. do. Barley. „	„ 0	12	„

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

REFRESHING DRINKS
FOR THE HOT SEASON
May be prepared by mixing the following
FRUIT SYRUPS
with
ICED AERATED WATER.

Raspberry syrup,	Jargonelle pear syrup,
Pineapple syrup,	Strawberry syrup,
Orange syrup,	Vanilla syrup,
Lemon syrup,	Ginger syrup.

Pint bottle, 14 annas; Quart bottle, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO., are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......	Cash per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 50	0
Do. do. do. ...... „	do.	Pts.	„ 26	8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH ONLY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

THIS DAY,
TUESDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
GREAT CLEARANCE OF TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND ALL MILLINERY REQUISITES.

40 PER CENT. OFF MARKED PRICES.

Doors open this week at 8-30 a.m., and close at 6-30 p.m. sharp.

Do not believe what is advertised, but come and be convinced of the Genuineness of the sale yourselves.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW
AND CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH ONLY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers and the public in general that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!!!
TO THE HONORARY COMMISSIONED, WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
OF THE
INDIAN UNATTACHED LIST,
THE SUB-MEDICAL AND CIVIL SUBORDINATES, EUROPEAN AND NATIVE,
OF THE
INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS
IN BENGAL, MADRAS & BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.
WILL BE AT ONCE ISSUED FROM PRESS!!!

A PAMPHLET of over 275 pages of closely printed matter, containing a selection of correspondence on Present and Past Grievances of Hony.-Commissioned, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ordnance, Commissariat, Barrack, Stud, Transport, Intelligence, Army Telegraph, Bazaar, Clothing, Sub-Medical, and Public Works Departments, Army Clerks, Signallers, Volunteer and Gymnasium Instructors, Subordinates of other Military Miscellaneous Departments; also the Civilians' Grievances of Indian Public Works, including European, Eurasian and Native Subordinates of the three Presidencies, extracted from Indian papers, giving extracts of the Royal Warrant issued on the Home Army, the Resolutions which benefit the Indian Unattached List and the Civilians of the Public Works Department; collected by several retired Military and Civil Subordinates of the Public Works and other Departments during the last 12 years.

WILL BE AVAILABLE BY
V. Payable Parcel Post at Rs. 3 per Copy:
Including Postage, Packing, and Postal Fees.
The Number being limited among so many Members Early application should be made to the Agents,
MESSRS. DINSHAW AND CO.,
MEERUT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m.

24 shares in the said Company—Nos. 4, 5, 9, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 52, 59, 75, 77, 79, and 94.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENT INSURANCE Co. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Forbes & Co.'s Constituent Insurance Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m.

33 shares in the said Company—Nos. 1, 4 to 13, 22, 26, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49 to 53, 75, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood, teakwood, plain and carved house-hold furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of T. P. Nailler, Esq.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 140, the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases and (if not previously privately disposed of) one handsome English-built victoria, a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, one handsome chestnut Australian horse, sets of plated mounted single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of James Jardine, Esq., barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Fort George, by order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, for removal Barrack Store Shed, consisting of teak posts, trusses, principals, purlins, rafters, tiles, &c.

The materials of the shed to be removed within 15 days from the date of auction and the site to be properly cleared and levelled.

SALE OF THREE STEAM CRANES.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bombay Defences Store Yard, Mazagon, by order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, 3 Steam Cranes. The Cranes may be seen any day on application to the Store-keeper, Bombay Defence office, Mazagon, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

SALE of valuable landed property situated on the Girgaum Back Road, opposite the residence of Sir Mungul-dass Nuthoobhoy, Knight, C. S. I.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1882, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narrayen Luxmonjee, mortgagor, the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the thirteenth day of Oct. 1880.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called "Malockwaddy," together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being to the north of the Girgaum Back Road, opposite the residence of Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Knight, C.S.I., in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,753 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 686 and 723; and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 81 and 82, bounded on the north by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the south by the oart belonging to the Portuguese Church, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by an oart belonging to Keshowjee Toolsidass and Morarjee Toolsidass, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Narrayen Luxmonjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. JANARDHUN and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office in Oak Lane, or to the Auctioneers at their Office in Meadow Street.—Dated this 27th day of April 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MANGO SEASON.—Orders registered for regular supplies of the finest MAZAGON MANGOES.—H. HAMILTON and Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

TO BE LET, commodious and airy FLOOR in Church Gate Street. Apply to M. H. MAJU, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Indian Tea Emporium.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS.—Dawson's, Thompsons, Dindigals, Havannahs, Pondicherries, and Burmahs.—N. C. DALAL, 6, Church Gate-street.

FOR SALE, "SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S" PIANO, nearly new and in perfect order and tone. Apply to G. W. READ, "Storm Hall," Mazagon.

TO LET, at once, upper-rooms of a Bungalow, near Victoria Gardens, open all sides, very healthy. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to W. B., Victoria-road, Byculla.

WANTED, a set of ELECTRO-PLATE and CUTLERY for twelve, of the best make and quality. Also a set of TABLE GLASS. Apply to "P. O. P." *Bombay Gazette* office.

"MESSRS. B. PHILLIPS & Co.—Please send me a large bottle of your COUGH LINCTUS. It is the best I have ever used."—Price 8 and 14 as., at their Pharmacy, 17, Church Gate-street.

AN experienced and thoroughly qualified ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER is desirous of an Engagement in a Mercantile firm in Bombay; at present holding a place of trust in the Punjab; of active and strictly sober habits. Excellent testimonials. Address "BOOK-KEEPER," care of Post Master, Lahore.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

BILLIARDS.—Skittle or Devil's Pool, complete with Skittles, Counters, Pool Basket, Rules of the game and Diagram at Rs. 10 at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The Australian Horses expected by us have arrived, and we solicit an early inspection of the same. C. STEPHENS & Sons.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SNELLEKSZ'S PHOSPHO—FERRODINE PILLS; the most powerful nutrient-nervine tonic extant, at Rs. 6 per bottle. Sole agents, BARTON and Co., Meadow-street.

TO LET, an UPPER-STOREYED pleasantly-situated HOUSE, Bellasis-road, close to Byculla Club. Gas and water laid on. Apply to Mr. F. ROWLAND, Byculla.

OFFICER'S BUNGALOW TO LET.—Sea-side of Marine Lines. Fully furnished. Seven rooms with large Verandah and Garden. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Hand, Rs. 60; Foot, Rs. 80; Hand and Foot, Rs. 90. Tailors, Rs. 95; Tailors with two needles, Rs. 110. Boot and Shoemakers from Rs. 100 to Rs. 160. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COOLIE-CYCLES.—The undersigned agents for the Patentee receive orders for the above, single or double, as per sketch which appeared in the "Graphic," 25th March, 1881. Specimens in use can be seen on application.—SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

ICES, TEA, COFFEE, Ærated Waters, Sandwiches, &c., at PEARSE'S also at the Coffee Rooms, Young Men's C. A., opposite Sailor's Home.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

TWO thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN or PARSEE FITTERS (leading hands) for the ERECTING SHOP, S. P. & D. Railway, Lahore. None need apply who have not had previous charge of pits. Apply, sending copies of testimonials, to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, S. P. and D. Railway, LAHORE.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a HOSPITAL ASSISTANT by the Ahmednagar City Municipality. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Apply at once to

FRAMJEE ARDASIR,
Chairman, Ahmednagar Municipality.
Ahmednagar, Municipal Office, 26th April, 1882.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

FOR SALE, Messrs. I. C. JOHNSON & Co.'s CEMENT, second to none in quality. Price Rs. 8-12 per cask of 400 lbs. nett.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

LIST of BOOKS for SALE, for cash:—
MANUAL OF INDIAN TIMBERS (Gamble.) Rs. 5-0
FOREST FLORA, text only (Brandis) ...... „ 11-4
Apply to
THE DIRECTOR.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 30, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases; death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Directors was held on the 24th inst., when a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per share was made PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 8TH MAY, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
33, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 24th April, 1882.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

ROSALINE.

A LOTION for the relief of Prickly-Heat. If the skin is sponged for a few minutes with the Rosaline, relief is invariably obtained. It contains nothing which can be injurious to the skin, and does not act as an astringent. On infants especially its soothing effects are remarkable.

Per bottle Re. 1.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.

It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter.

Sold in tins at annas 10 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA
SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Limited.
TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACTS.

CAPITAL Rs. 250,000,
In 1,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Rs. 50 to be paid on application, Rs. 100 on allotment, and the balance in Calls of not more than Rs. 50 per share, each call subject to one month's notice.

DIRECTORS:
Hon'ble Rao Bahadoor GOPALROW HURRY DESHMUKH.
ISAAC ALCOCK, Esq. (Alcock Ashdown and Co., Engineers Harbour Defence Work, Bombay).
D. GOSTLING, Esq., C.E., F.R.I.B.A. (Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay).
HUNMUNTRAM PITTY, Esq. (Director, The Parell S. & W. Co.)

BANKERS:
The AGRA BANK, Limited.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS:
Messrs. JAMES SCOTT & Co.

OFFICES:
6, Rampart Row.

THIS Company has been formed to purchase and take over the Cotton Spinning Works, Properties, and Machinery, now in course of erection at Chinchpoogly, on the Island of Bombay, and belonging to Messrs. James Scott & Co., Merchants, 6, Rampart Row, an agreement made between Messrs. James Scott & Co., the vendors on the one part and on behalf of the Company of the other part, dated the 3rd of April, 1882. Copies of the abovementioned Agreement and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors in Bombay, and all other information required by intending Subscribers can be obtained at the offices of the Agents, 6, Rampart Row.

The Directors have resolved to spin the lower numbers of yarns, from the cheapest class of cotton, mixed with the better class of waste, which other Companies cannot use for the finer counts. Taking into consideration the low price of the raw material, coupled with a great saving in labour, a very handsome profit is expected.

The position of this Company is entirely exceptional, as the Agents only get 10 per cent. upon the net profits declared. 500 shares have already been subscribed, the other half 500) is offered to the public.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the consent of the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, the GOVERNMENT of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHA RAJA of MYSORE is prepared to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their Branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rupees five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rupees twenty lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July, 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favour of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment, and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August, 1882, into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches, to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to one hundred and six lakhs of Rupees, and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.
Office of the Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore, 1st May 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May, 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent. on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August, 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.
MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1882.
BANGALORE, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

SATURDAY'S London telegrams give all quotations the same as on Friday. Bank shares are also apparently unaltered since last week, Oriental being quoted £17, Mercantile £17, Chartered £23 10s., and Hongkong £49.

Seeds and Wheat are also unchanged, the imports of Linseed being 7,000 qrs.

Copper is reduced 10s. per ton, viz., to £68 for Wallaroo, and £74 for Braziers.

The Cotton sales in Liverpool were 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats. The market was in favour of buyers, and arrivals were easier.

The American receipts were only 4,000 bales, but futures had given way 4 points, being now quoted 12·48 for July delivery. In England American distant futures are very much on a level with spots. September and October deliveries are quoted 6 45-64 as against 6 11-16 for spot.

The Bank of Bombay returns for the week hardly call for any special remark. There is a small falling off in the Reserve of Cash and Notes, but Balances with Correspondents show an increase of Rs. 3,36,268. Bills discounted show an increase of about 6 lakhs, but Loans on Securities a decrease of about 11 lakhs.

The statement for the week ending on Saturday the 29th April, 1882, compares thus with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.	Amount. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office and Branches	49,49,394	2,25,579	..
Other Deposits	2,11,91,358	..	7,16,167
Post Bills	9,078	140	..
Cash Credits undrawn	4,72,437	1,63,004	..
ASSETS.			
Government Security	66,55,437	..	9,908
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	13,10,003	..	42,798
Loans on Security of do.	58,29,985	..	11,39,304
Current Accounts overdrawn	5,862	567	..
Bills Discounted	1,18,47,195	6,15,754	..
Bullion	6,06,191	..	44,949
Cash-balances with Correspondents	6,13,975	3,36,268	..
Cash and Currency Notes	1,16,50,392	..	43,046

The Cotton market here has been quiet and is practically unaltered from Saturday. Good Fair Dholleras were sold (European selection) at Rs. 176 for May delivery, and Fully Good Rs. 194. Ready lots of Dholleras are still pressed for sale, and Good, but hardly up to what is understood as Contract Good, at Rs. 189 per candy. Fine, European selection, for May was sold at Rs. 204, and one lot of native fine with a guarantee at Rs. 203. Dholleras are improving very much in quality and staple from the earlier arrivals.

Omras are almost unobtainable, and the little that is offering are quite out of buyers' ideas.

Good nominally	196	
Fully Good	201	202
Fine	205	206
F. G. F.	190	

Broach, some shady native Good was sold at Rs. 227 ready. Best Europeans selections are still quoted at Rs. 230 to 231, but no business doing.

Saw-ginned.—A good business has been done, spot and to arrive, at Rs. 198 per candy.

Bengals, unchanged and not inquired for.

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady for Liverpool *viâ* Canal at 33s. 9d.

By the Cape the ship Kenyon arrived to-day, and is booking for Liverpool at 51s. 3d. The Carlisle, which was fixed to arrive for the same voyage, has just come in.

EXCHANGE for ready bills closes rather weak at the following rates :—

	Tel.	Demand.	3 months.	4 months,
Banks	1 8 3-16	1 8¼	1 8 13-32	1 8 15-32
		3 months.		6 months.
Credits		1 8¼		1 8 21-32.
Documents		1 8 17-32		1 8 23-32.
Francs		216¼		218¼.

The forward rates are weaker to-day. In the afternoon 3 months' Credits were placed for delivery from 16th to 30th May at 1s. 8 15-32d. and Francs at 216. Telegraphic Transfer has been done for June at 1s. 8⅜d. and for July at 1s. 8 3-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER closes firm at Rs. 101 9-16 for 4 per cents. and Rs. 108½ for 4½ per cents.

Bank, Press, and other shares generally are firm at our quotations. National Bank shares have been done at Rs. 94, Colaba Land at Rs. 760, New Indian Press at 207½.

In Spinning Mill shares improved feeling still continues. There is a good demand for the scrip of almost all companies at advancing rates, and we note again a very general recovery of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 all round.

Calcutta telegrams of to-day quote Rupee Paper, 4 per cents. 101⅝, 4½ per cents. 108⅝. Exchange in England 4 months' Bank Bills 1s. 8 7-16d., in Bombay on demand 100½. National Bank shares 98, and Bank of Bengal Rs. 845. Freights for Jute 57-6, Rice 55 and Linseed 57-6. Copper Braziers Rs. 32, Gunny-bags, Mulls Rs. 33-4, Plains Rs. 25, Rice, Ballam Rs. 1-15, Sugar, Benares, Rs. 12-4. Linseed Rs. 3-14. Rapseed PIECE-GOODS unchanged. Bombay 20s Twist is quoted 7-1.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	91

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	220
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	550
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	680
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	880
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 1	665
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	845
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	490
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	950
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,050xd
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	930
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	875
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	895
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,925xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	750
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,220
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	227½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,130
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	815
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	870
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	617½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	290
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,120
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	875
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	575
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	880
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	875

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	67
abraPress Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,025
olica Press and inning Co.	500	300	all	30	240
India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,125
Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
h Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
ress Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	550
lian Press	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	335
W. Press	2,409	12	125	Rs. 15	207½
Punjaub Cot	120	......	1,500	23	1,975
e Co		1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
ss Co	300		500	2	450
ress Co.	450			50	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	425
anufac- mited.	1,250	100	10	5 p.c	[illegible]
rmah tion.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,475
ee ocie	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
rrachee Ice , Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
urrachee L ding and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	415
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	2¼
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	990
Treacher & Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	985
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	107
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000		5	..	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 29th April, as compared with the statement of 22nd April :—

LIABILITIES.	April 22. Rs.	April 29. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,61,043	42,87,369
Do. do. at Branches	4,64,772	6,62,025
Other Deposits	2,19,07,525	2,11,91,358
Post Bills	8,938	9,071
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,09,433	4,72,437
	3,91,74,711	3,88,47,267
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	66,65,345	66,55,437
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,52,801	13,10,003
Loans, on Security of do.	69,69,289	58,29,985
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,295	5,862
Bills Discounted	1,12,31,441	1,18,47,195
Stamps	2,852	2,860
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,50,358 Amt. applied in reduction..2,25,000	3,25,358	3,25,358
Bullion	6,51,140	6,06,191
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,77,707	6,13,975
Cash and Currency Notes	1,16,93,483	1,16,50,392
	3,91,74,711	3,88,47,267

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wilton, 1,086 tons, Captain F. B. Gervis, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux, with a general cargo.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and three natives 1st class, and 29 deck passengers.

THE ship Arundel, 1,249 tons, Captain E. Profumo, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo, from Mauritius (21st Feb.), brought a cargo of 11,792 bags sugar and 16 deck passengers.

The steamer President Garfield, 1,288 tons, Captain J. O'Neill, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Cardiff (3rd March), brought a cargo of 2,204 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Boston City, 1,534 tons, Captain J. Kerr, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from West Hartlepool (31st March), brought a cargo of iron nails. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Sicily, 1,078 tons, Captain A. F. Green, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Naylor and child, Miss Louis, and Mrs. Kidh and three children.

THE steamer Chutonia, 1,287 tons, Captain G. Bulman, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (18th March) with a cargo of 55,000 cases Kerosine Oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE steamer Embletan, 1,234 tons, Captain E. T. Jackson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (12th March), with a cargo of 48,545 cases Kerosine-oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE Ship Kenyon, 1,199 tons, Captain F. H. Crottey, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Mauritius (6th March), brought a cargo of 22,996 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Retchie Steuart and Co.

THE steamer Inflexible, 1,480 tons, Captain Cunning, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Sunderland 25th March, brought a cargo of 2,473 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh a Co.

The steamer Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain Harding, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool (25th March), with the following cargo :—4,126 packages piece-goods, 80 packages glassware, 6 packages papers, 25 cases clocks, 875 boxes tinplates, 10 cases brass, 368 kegs nails, 37 boxes glass, 64 packages steel, 4 cases umbrellas, 160 packages pick-axes, 100 packages rice bowls, 1,185 pakages iron sheets, 100 packages sulphate of copper, 11,715 bundles iron hoops, 32 packages green copperas, 4 packages paints and colors, 285 barrels alum, 96 packages earthenware, 19,775 bars and 650 bundles iron, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Inchulva (s)	Harding	Liverpool, March 25.
	Arrow(s)	Ringheim	Cutch, April 28.
May 1	Chutonia (s)	Bulman	Newyork, March 18.
	King Arthur (s)	Doert	Bussorah, April 17.
	Embleton (s)	Jackson	Newyork, March 12.
	Brindisi (s)	Lee	Gravesend, April 5.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	Wilton (s)	Jervis	Bordeaux.
	Sicily (s)	Green	Port Said.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Gulf of Suez, to Hull,
Steamer Acacia, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Steamer King Arthur, to Aden Jeddah and Hoodooda.
Steamer Sunrise, to Antwerp.
Steamer Peer of the Realm, to Leith.
Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTT.

April. ARRIVALS.

27	Chanda (s)	Russell	Bombay, April 6.
	Coniston (s)	Evans	Calcutta, April 3.
	Osmanli (s)	Willox	London, March 18.
	Lactura	Hammond	London, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Steamer Malabar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armania (s)—25 cases acid, Joosub Oosman.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon (s)—16 cases glass sheets Allybhoy Noorbhoy ; 25 kegs iron rose nails, Fajul Noor Mahomed ; 250 boxes soap, Mahamedally Moola Hakimjee ; 13 cases umbrellas, Framjee Edulje.
Inchulva (s)—250 barrels alum, Esmaljee Allibhoy ; 6,065 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Ookerda ; 1,000 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolrehman Sallaymahamed ; 150 kegs iron rose nails, Abdoolhoosein Jewajee.
Armania (s)—500 boxes bar soap, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Inchmarec (s)—2 casks lamps, Ebrahim Permahamed.

FROM LONDON.

Veneti (s)—4 cases dye, Baboobhoy Moolchund ; 50 kegs iron rose nails, Alladin Bharmull.
Hughendeo (s)—2 cases eprthenware, Moosa Ayeb ; 10
[illegible]
Hartlepool (s)—50 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bretton Hall (s)—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rome (s)—1 case medicine, Treacher and Co.
Sunrise (s)—63 cases champagne 5 cases brandy, 7 cases liqueurs, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla ; 15 cases hocks, 100 cases whiskey and 50 cases cherry cordeal, D. D. Shah.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla (s)—10 cases liqueur, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Singapore (s)—1 puncheon brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—10 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—60 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chasca—61 bales cotton, C. Chrystal and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Beaun Uamha—500 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 200 bales cotton, Taluckchund and Shapoorjee ; 161 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Cape Camorin—100 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Muskota—400 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Mathew Bedlington (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 600 cwts wheat, M. Simpson and Co ; 600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co : 450 cwts myrabolams, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 84 bales hemp, Veerjee Walljee ; 86 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Kustoor Tarachund ; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee ; 100 bales cotton, Pragjee Luckmedass ; 51 bales cotton, Panachund Jewarchund ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 53 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee : 123 bales wool, Nundram Begraj ; 115 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 84½ cwts myrabolams, Shamjee Narenjee and Co.
Petriana (s)—26 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 400 cwts linseed, Sewjee Dhrumsee.
Hampshire (s)—200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 325 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Carmona (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co ; 1,836 cwts linseed and 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Eastern Chief (s)—107½ cwts gum, Suriff Sallamahamed ; 96 cwts olibanum and 75 cwts gum, Cassum Soomar ; 200 cwts myrabolams, Luckmedass Narendass.
Darlington (s)—55 cwts horns and 3 bales hides, Mahamed Corjee ; 250 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co ; 10 cwts jumalgota, Suriff Sallay Mahamed ; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 7 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Perpia.
Maurice Reunian (s)—4,000 cwts wheat and 180 cwts gingerseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co.
China (s)—86 cwts olibanum, Datoobhoy Dossa ; 40 cwts mother of pearl shells, Bhimjee Sajon.

FOR HAVRE.

North Durham (s)—3,150 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Regent (s)—1,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nion and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Empire (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 7,50 cwts linseed, John Marshall.

FOR PORTSAID.

Sicily (s)—7,500 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co.

FOR CONTINENT.

Enchantress (s)—40,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Gulf of Suez (s)—11,200½ cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Wilton (s)—1,200 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEITH.

Peer of the Realm (s)—16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, M[illegible]d Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Acacia (s)—21,087 cwts linseed and 14,997 cwts po[illegible]d Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mount Lebanon (s)—28,640 cwts wheat 6,026 c[illegible] 4,855 cwts groundnuts and 9,000 cwts gingerseed [illegible] rapeseed, Ralli Brothers
Bedoven (s)—214 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Br[illegible]

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Venetia (s)—200 cwts coffee, David Sassoon Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sapphire (s)—300 bales cotton, A. Blas[illegible] and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Venetia (s)—3 bales carpets, The P. and O.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Henzada (s)—363 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Lu[illegible]dass ; 108 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—100 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein [illegible]ahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

[illegible] 17½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass [illegible]hanec.

M[illegible]TARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 27.

Watson, Col., Staff Corps, from Bolaram.

May 1.

Cahusac, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Justice, Col., 6th Infantry H. C., on leave, from Aurangabad.
Young, Surg., on leave, from Dharmasala.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1st.

Parkins, Dy. Surg Genl., on leave, to England.
Brander, Captain, 19th Punjaub N. I., on leave to England.
Barr, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to England.
Kings-Harman, Captain, R. W. Surrey, on leave to England.
Gordon, Lieut., 19th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Tanner, Col., 2nd Belooch, on leave, to England,

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of their world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS, in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Plain square ..... Rs. 675
Sympathetic ..... " 750
Semi-grand, on three legs ..... " 1,250
Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system.
Bombay, May 1, 1882. E. MARCKS & Co., Sole Agents.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BEG to announce to the public generally that Mr. A. MENIST, the celebrated OCULIST and OPTICIAN, purposes LEAVING for England shortly, but that his SERVICES will be AVAILABLE in their OPTICAL DEPARTMENT until the 29th instant.

As this is the LAST VISIT of Mr. MENIST to India, all persons affected with DEFECTIVE and FAILING SIGHT are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED to CONSULT him prior to his departure.

2, Rampart-row, Bombay.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
[illegible]CIPAL OPHTHALMIC
[illegible]RGEONS IN INDIA.
H[illegible]IS & LAWRENCE,
[illegible]ULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
[N]ext to the Oriental Bank)
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, [illegible] who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SHANGHAI.

DEATH.

RUSSELL—At Shanghai, of typhoid fever, Edward Hope, the youngest son of J. A. Russell, Esq., of Yeatton, near Lymington, Hampshire, aged 21.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REED—May 1, at Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, the wife of E. J. Reed, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEAPCE—April 28, at Howrah, the wife of Richard Pearce, of a son.
REEVES—April 25, at Jhelum, the wife of Robert Reeves, P. N. S. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—LAW—April 26, at Calcutta, the Rev. S. B. Taylor, Chaplain of Gauhati and Shillong, to Marianne Georgiana, daughter of the late W. T. Law, of British Burmah.

DEATHS.

CARR-GOMM—April 27, at Coonoor, Elsie, daughter of Francis Culling and Emily Blanche Carr-Gomm, aged 2 years, 10 months.
HONEY—April 15, at Madras, Charles Dudley Walker, son [illegible]
RYLAND—April 22, at Peshawur, William Percy Cyril, infant child of H. G. Ryland, B. S. C., aged 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1882.

WHEN doctors differ, who shall decide? The answer to this proverbial question has still to be found. In asking it now we do not refer to the differences existing between Dr. Cook and most of his brethren relative to the necessity or effect of roofing in the Malabar Hill Reservoir, a subject which the indefatigable Mr. Jacomb brought up for discussion once more at a meeting of the Corporation yesterday. Nor do we allude to the difference between Dr. Blaney and Dr. Weir as to the extent and significance of the mortality of Bombay. We are disturbed by the divergence of views which is making itself apparent amongst members of the faculty on a subject directly affecting the health and security of those who sojourn in India at large. What is malaria, and what are the conditions under which it arises and destroys health and life? Hitherto it has been the generally accepted theory that malaria—"bad air"—is a product of marshy districts, arising from vegetable decomposition under the combined influences of heat and moisture. The deltas and banks of tropical rivers have been regarded as the chosen homes of this deadly emanation. The action of the hot sun upon the masses of decaying vegetation has been hitherto looked upon as in some way producing the mysterious poison. It was found that the steeping of flax in ponds or streams even in temperate countries caused malarious exhalations, and it was observed that in India the rotting of the remains of the indigo plant, thrown into large heaps after the extraction of the dye, emitted a poison similar in its effects to that attributed to the swamps along tropical river-banks. It was supposed that hill-tops of a moderate height were exempt from the influence of malaria. In Italy marsh poison was believed capable of climbing more than fifteen hundred feet, while in the West Indies an elevation of two thousand was beyond its range. Speaking generally, it was an accepted theory that malaria was a product of the swamp or marsh, and that immunity could be secured by giving such places a wide berth. The air of large cities, even when surrounded by malarious districts, was regarded as exempt. The more thickly populated the districts, the greater the security supposed to be enjoyed by the inhabitants. Our local experience in Bombay has not borne out this view, which was, however, generally held. Altogether the theory with regard to malaria, its origin, and its incidence was a comforting one. It enabled us to believe that we knew precisely under what conditions it took its rise, and how we might with comparative certainty keep clear of it.

But of late a theory has been started which discards the swamp and the marsh as necessary factors in the elaboration of the poison. In their stead we have earth, in which vegetation has no place, and even, it would appear, the hard rock. A flower-pot full of earth is represented to be an all-sufficient source of malarious fever. Barrowfuls of earth wheeled along the street are said to infect the innocent inhabitants of the adjacent houses. The stones employed to macadamise the thoroughfares are [illegible] to be fraught with disease and death. A few days since we reproduced from a recent number of a medical paper a contribution from Dr. Dods, formerly Colonial Surgeon at Hongkong, who brings to the support of Professor Tommasi-Crudeli's new view of the origin of malaria, to which we have just referred, the result of eighteen years' experience in the South of China. Dr. Dods states that he has come to the conclusion, from what he has seen at Canton and Hongkong, that the production of malaria is not necessarily connected with the presence of marshes, ponds, rivers, or rank vegetation, but rather with dry arid soil, more especially when denuded of vegetation. Now if this be so, the universal practice in our cantonments in India of cutting down vegetation is, so far from being a sanitary measure, directly prejudicial to public health. Is vegetation in cantonments and around dwelling-places injurious to health, or is the destruction of it the forerunner and the cause of an outbreak of malarious disease? Malaria, says Dr. Dods further, is not confined to low-lying districts, but may occur at a considerable height. He has known cases of fever to occur on an isolated peak sixteen hundred feet high. What is the general experience in India on this point? Some doctors, we are aware, believe that Matheran is subject to fever at certain seasons, while others are equally confident that whatever illness from that cause has occurred on the hill had its origin in the plains. Matheran derives not only its name, but its chief charm, from the mantle of trees which covers nearly the whole of its surface. If vegetation be conducive to the elaboration of malarious poison, the health of the station would of course be improved by the cutting down of the trees. The trees are, however, found to be consistent with the general salubrity of the hill. And the same holds good of Mahableshwar. Dr. Dods maintains that the best of all preventatives of malaria is to keep the ground covered with vegetation. This, he says, not only prevents the air, or what is of more importance, the sun, from acting directly upon the malarious soil, but also helps to remove the superabundant moisture from it. This seems to conflict somewhat with his statement that the production of malaria is to be looked for chiefly on a "dry arid soil." But in each case he specially associates the absence of vegetation with the emanation of the poison, and the growth of vegetation with its elimination. When trees or turf are not desirable, as for instance in the immediate neighbourhood of houses, he recommends that the ground should be covered with chunam or pavement. But this he does not regard, apparently, as so efficacious as covering the ground with turf. In Hongkong it was found that whenever the soil was disturbed, either to make a road or to level sites for houses, a virulent outbreak of malarious fever followed. New buildings, whether houses or barracks, were found to be invariably unhealthy and dangerous to life for a year or two. After that time they became healthy. Three large barracks which were abandoned on account of numerous cases of fever were made perfectly safe by covering the soil in the neighbourhood with turf and the scarped sides of the adjacent hill with chunam. The soil which, when newly turned up, invariably produced malaria in Hongkong was disintegrated granite and a ferruginous clay in which granite boulders were embedded. Wherever the vegetation was removed and the soil opened for the first time, there malarious fever broke out. Clearly the presence of decaying vegetable matter cannot be suspected in such soil. On the other hand, Dr. Dods states that Europeans live for years on the borders of the Chinese rice-fields without suffering from fever, and he points out that Singapore, with its tidal mud and mangrove-covered swamps, is remarkably free from that ailment. He also mentions as an ascertained fact that the jungles of Assam and the forests of Borneo are comparatively healthy until the vegetation is destroyed and the new soil turned up.

The importance of arriving at some authoritative decision as to the exact nature of the conditions favourable to the generation of malarious emanations is evident. This, it seems to us, could best be done by the adoption in India of a practice which is becoming common in Europe, namely, that of holding at stated periods a congress or conference of medical men to interchange experiences and opinions. The Health Officers and Sanitary Commissioners, and medical men in charge of the health of cantonments, would, if brought together annually, be in a position to interchange a mass of information of great value which would serve as a basis of a common system of action with regard to the prevention of diseases, whether arising from malaria or other causes. As it is, each individual has his own views and his own system. If he be right, the community outside his own sphere of duty can benefit but little, and if he be wrong, there are no means of applying the corrective as matters now stand. The discussion and publicity inseparable from a congress would clear the ground and establish general principles, to the great advantage of the public health. The problems awaiting solution are many and important. What is malaria? Some medical men hold that there is no specific poison, and that the effects attributed to so-called malaria are really the results of alternations of extremes of heat and cold. In other words, they believe that a chill produces the mischief which it is customary to attribute to poison germs. This would upset the theory of Professor Tommasi-Crudeli and Dr. Dods, as well as that of those who believe that marsh poison is produced by the decay of vegetable matter under the action of the sun. How far do facts accord with this theory? One thing is certain, that [illegible] germ has ever been found by the [illegible] vigilant scientific observer. The gases attainable at the surface of unhealthy ma[illegible] are very well known, and they certainly do not of themselves produce the eff[illegible] to malaria. On the other hand [illegible] come that if a swamp or a [illegible] completely submerged, fever [illegible] The evaporation from [illegible] would be more likely, [illegible] produce chills in the [illegible] evening than the lesser [illegible] ing from a small surface. [illegible] the deleterious influence. What is the nature of [illegible] ed granite? Will a flower-pot in disintegrat[illegible] fice to infect a [illegible] of this inquiry garden or a house? The interest that for some is not diminished by the fact [illegible] wing tendency years past there has been a gro[illegible] in dwelling- to employ the dry earth system[illegible] ons. Earth is a houses and in hospitals and pris[illegible] acy, but there deodoriser of unquestionable effic[illegible] its efficacy as is considerable reason to doubt [illegible] all-pox have a disinfectant. Cholera and sm[illegible] g up of soil in both reappeared upon the openin[illegible] died from which the bodies of persons wh[illegible] many years those diseases had been interred [illegible] d small-pox before. At Quebec an epidemic [illegible] d small-pox followed upon the opening of an o[illegible] the matter cemetery. The destruction of [illegible] effected by deodorised in dry earth can only be [illegible] it is the the action of the sun thereon. Bu[illegible] for safety. usual practice to bury it out of sigh[illegible] g-houses a Again, is vegetation around dwellin[illegible] of such preservative, or is it the destruction [illegible] ces free [illegible] vegetation which gives morbific influe[illegible] ions of scope? These and many similar quest[illegible] ncidated equal practical interest could best be el[illegible] ficers in at periodical congresses of the medical o[illegible] charge of the public health in this coun[illegible] try.

A REMARKABLE letter from a house in Hamburg which describes itself as of a strictly honest way of business, as well as of "proved fortune," has recently been addressed to, we presume, every person in India whose name and address could be ascertained in that city. The communication purports to be of a friendly nature, and begins "Dear Sir!" The note of exclamation, though not usual in English correspondence, is, we must admit, in this case quite appropriate. Our distant correspondents, though unknown, are very friendly, and write "in consideration, that everybody would make a substantial fortune in an inexpensive way." Now, there is not a little reason to believe that they are themselves making a substantial fortune in a very inexpensive way; but their object in writing does not appear to be that their friends should proceed in exactly the same fashion, but rather that they should take the opposite side in the business which this house of proved fortune is carrying on. The subject of the letter is a [illegible] lottery." It is guaranteed by the Gov[illegible] the prompt payment of prizes is wa[illegible] the Government; the tickets [illegible] arms of the Government; the[illegible] ing the numbers is after ea[illegible] personal super- with the seal of the G[illegible] rities. It is not, drawings take place u[illegible] vernment that the vision of the State [illegible] olidity: it has some however, only on [illegible] own. In these days, when lottery depends [illegible] ties stand at a premium, ten very solid feat[illegible] described as very solid interest. four per ce[illegible] ent. on your money is very good per cent., [illegible] the object of this lottery is to get To get [illegible] at on other people's money. No capital, no investment, no risk—on the side of the promoters. The public indeed had better be careful : they are requested to register their letters, and are considerately warned that "many letters with money do not arrive because they do not be registered." But such losses do not fall on the house of proved fortune. It gets its ten per cent., and something more too, if we are not mistaken ; for mention is made, though no explanation is given, of 45,900 free tickets. Possibly they are given to the Government in return for their arms and seals and all their trouble, or they may be otherwise disposed of ; but one thing we venture to think is certain, and that is that if a credulous citizen asked for a free ticket instead of sending his eighteen marks, his letter would share the fate of those which "do not be registered." From the point of view of the public there are only two parties to the lottery, namely, themselves on the one side and the promoters and all beneficiaries on the other. The public are asked to subscribe 8,940,275 marks, in order that they may receive back, after an interval of some months, that amount less by a reduction of (1) ten per cent. and (2) the amount drawn in prizes by the 45,900 free tickets. There are clearly two ways of looking at the lottery : from the promoters' point of view it is, as they say, "thoroughly solid," but from the public point of view it is certain loss. Yet, no doubt, many persons are and will be tempted by such offers. Though as a whole they must lose, each knows that he may possibly be himself a large winner. So he does not concern himself with the fact that the money value of his chance is less than what he pays for it, but rather trusts that he will get what the promoters speak of in their friendly way as "the lucky ticket we have retained for you." The mischief that these lotteries do in the case of persons who do not join in them for amusement only, and are consequently comparatively indifferent to the result, is incalculable. It is almost useless to address such persons, but it is a more hopeful task to appeal to those who subscribe without anxiety and only for the fun of the thing, and to remind them that the institution they encourage is one that works grave evils among their weaker brethren.

COLONEL W. S. TREVOR, Director-General of Railways, has just issued his administration report of the Railways in India, for 1880-81. An interesting feature of this report is a History of the Gauge in India. Within the limits of a chapter Colonel Trevor gives a comprehensive and concise précis of all correspondence and other matters relating to the adoption of the 5′ 6″ and 3′ 3⅜″ gauges for Indian railways. Commencing with the origin of railway enterprise in India in 1841, Colonel Trevor traces the question through all its phases down to the [illegible] of the Rajputana line at the beginning of last year. Among the later incidents mentioned are the memorandum of Mr. E. B. Carroll, Locomotive Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the reply of Mr. A. M. Rendel, the criticisms of Mr. Molesworth and others, and the action of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce founded on the arguments of Mr. Carroll, and also on the figures of Mr. J. O'Connell contained in a comparison drawn out by that gentleman of the working of the Rajputana Railway with that of the older lines on the standard gauge. Some very useful information is also given respecting the gauge question in the Colonies.

MR. J. [illegible]Q. PIGOT left Bombay for Calcutta yesterday to take up his appointment as officiating judge of the Calcutta High Court. Temporary charge of the office of Advocate-General was made over to Mr. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown. As will be seen from a telegram published in another column, Reuter [illegible] again at fault respecting the judicial cha[illegible] Norris, Q. C., ha[illegible] Calcutta Bench[illegible] Bombay High Court.

ENGL[illegible] D

(FROM OUR [illegible] APRIL 14.

THE great Conser[illegible] on at Liverpool this week sh[illegible] pects of the Opposition have [illegible] idedly hopeful character. Li[illegible] ubt, always been a stronghold [illegible] the party, but the preponderance of Conser[illegible] in the constituency has never been so ma[illegible] as it is now, and I venture to prophe[illegible] in this respect what has occurred in Li[illegible] is only an index of a great change of [illegible] that has taken place throughout Lancashire. The unsatisfactory state of business in that great county has of course helped to disenchant the electors with the Liberal Ministry, but I believe that the progress made by Conservatism is mainly due to efficient organisation. The earnestness and activity displayed by the local associations in working to regain the ground lost two years ago are remarkable, and will produce surprising results at the next election. Nowhere, I may add, is this new-born spirit of zeal more conspicuous, or more skilfully directed, than at Manchester. I am not one of those, however, who believe that this change in public opinion can make itself quickly felt in the House of Commons, or that the Liberal Government runs any risk of being soon thrown out of power. An English Minister, in these days, who has once secured a majority in the House of Commons remains master of his own fate for seven years, that being the period during which he can stave off a dissolution ; and, now that the Liberal party have accepted the *clôture*, it would seem that there is nothing they will not swallow from the hands of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Joseph Cowen may sorrowfully protest that the old Radical genus is extinct, or at least that he, "the last, goes forth companionless," but his vehement denunciations of the caucus and the *clôture* find no echo in the compact Liberal ranks, and men heretofore proud of their independence now parade their willingness to sacrifice all their own convictions, in order that they may execute thoroughly the will of Mr. Gladstone. The Conservative leaders, therefore, seem to me to act prudently in not calculating on any speedy revolt of the House of Commons from the Gladstonian yoke. Reading between the lines of Lord Salisbury's speeches at Liverpool—speeches distinguished by thoughtful reflection, as well as by that brilliant incisiveness for which the Conservative chief is famous—one can see that the tactics of the Opposition will be to watch and wait, availing themselves of every legitimate opportunity to snatch an advantage over their enemies, and, when they think public opinion is ripe for a change of Ministry, using the agency of the House of Lords to throw out some measure of importance brought forward by the Government, and so compelling Mr. Gladstone to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. The most significant and suggestive passages in Lord Salisbury's speeches are his explanation of the functions and his defence of the usefulness of the House of Lords. Like all other institutions in this country, the Upper House depends for its existence on the [illegible] will ; and the spectacle of the haughtiest [illegible] Peer in England coming before a workingmen's association at Liverpool and challenging the verdict of that final court of appeal on the [illegible] Chamber to which he belongs may possibly [illegible] use some of the obscure herd of politicians who are always abusing the House of Lords to think twice before assuming henceforth that the country is eager to destroy that House. Nothing could have been more effective than Lord Salisbury's vindication of the action taken by the Upper House in appointing a committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act. He scouts the notion that he or his friends wished to reverse the legislation of last year. When a revolutionary step has once been taken, there is, he says, no turning back. He thinks, indeed, that the Land Act may be amended, but only in one direction, namely, indicated in Mr. W. H. Smith's motion for extending the purchase clauses of the Act so as to create a peasant proprietary in Ireland. I have already spoken of the special dangers incident to this proposal, and I cannot but think that they are underrated by the Conservatives. However, we must see what shape Mr. Smith ultimately gives to his resolution, after he has studied the question on the spot during his visit to Ireland. The Liberals are evidently preparing, now that the Conservatives have played their best card, to trump it by offering to the Irish party the bribe of a sweeping away of all arrears of rent due by the Irish peasantry. Thus, whichever of the two great political parties obtains power, the Home Rulers remain masters of the situation, and Ireland is to be pacified at the cost of the British taxpayer.

I confess that my own views as to what should be done to put down the rebellious Irish spirit which manifests itself in conspiracies and outrages tally very closely with those of Mr. Goldwin Smith, who frankly recommends the suppression of trial by jury in Ireland and the disfranchisement of constituencies which persist in returning as their representatives in Parliament men pledged to wage war against English rule. It is absurd to take away from Gloucester and Macclesfield the right of representation in Parliament because a few thousand pounds have been spent in probably harmless bribery in those boroughs, and at the same time to let this right be retained by Irish counties and boroughs which send men to Parliament who are pledged to do their utmost to make parliamentary government impotent and ridiculous. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that no Bill for disfranchising Irish constituencies would be passed by the present Parliament; but this remark only betrays the real cause of Mr. Gladstone's failure to govern Ireland. That cause is his adoption of the Radical policy of making concessions to agitation, and regarding agrarian outrages as in some sort to be palliated by the existence of an unjust land system. It is not the regular Opposition that paralyses the action of the Government; Mr. Gladstone is really restrained from doing his duty in Ireland by the consciousness that more coercion would not be to the taste of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain. The suspension of trial by jury would give Irish courts of justice a fair chance of putting an end to the reign of terror now prevailing in the sister kingdom. Plenty of witnesses could be found to ensure convictions, if the people were once set free from the dread that juries would acquit in the teeth of the most conclusive evidence, and set the prisoners free to wreak their vengeance on those who had borne witness against them.

The release of Mr. Parnell created a feeling of perfect bewilderment when the news first became known, for it was only afterwards that the reasons which had induced the Government to grant him temporary leave of absence from Kilmainham were explained. Some ardent Opposition critics, who remembered that the ominous phrase, "a social revolution," which Mr. Gladstone employed last week, was once used by his great master, Sir Robert Peel, to describe the influence wielded by the Anti-Corn Law League, a few months before he accepted the League's programme and made it the law of the land, fancied that the Prime Minister was about to execute a political summersault after the well-known manner of Sir Robert, and to throw Mr. Forster overboard in order to instal Mr. Parnell in the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. These anticipations have been disappointed. Mr. Parnell has shown himself deserving of the confidence placed in him by the Government, in releasing him on parole, by the strictness with which he has resisted temptations to violate either the spirit or the letter of his pledge not to engage in political discussion while he is out of gaol. He seems only to have spoken freely to his colleagues in Parliament about the outrages which they have hesitated to condemn, but which, he says, have excited the utmost horror and consternation among the better class of political suspects.

The retirement of Prince Gortschakoff from the post of Foreign Minister of Russia, and the appointment of M. de Giers in his place, seem to be accepted at Berlin and Vienna as signs that the Czar means to adopt a policy of peace. The true significance of the change cannot, however, yet be appreciated; and the only thing certain is that Prince Bismarck cherishes a profound distrust of Russia, and will not be lulled by pacific assurances into neglecting preparations for a struggle he believes to be inevitable. By his alliances with Austria, Turkey, and Sweden, he has regularly walled in Russia, and prevented any extension of that empire westwards; and he has also provided plenty of occupation for France in the event of a European war, if that Power disregards his offers of friendship, and will not accept his proposal to sanction an extension of the French frontier in the direction of Belgium, by way of compensation for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. As regards the relations of Russia and England, I do not see that the substitution of M. de Giers for Prince Gortschakoff will make the slightest difference. The work of hoodwinking and deceiving English Ministries which wished to be taken in has been efficiently performed for years past by M. de Giers himself as the representative of Prince Gortschakoff, and there is no reason to suppose that the new Foreign Minister will depart by a hair's breadth from the line of policy in Central Asia laid down for him by his late master. His first act has been to appoint the adventurous Tchernaieff to succeed Kauffmann as Governor-General of the Russian province of Turkestan, and this appointment certainly betokens a determination on the part of Russia not to cease from the aggressions which have already made her the mistress of all Asia up to the northern border of Afghanistan.

Electric lighting has made a great stride in advance this week, Mr. Edison having boldly shown that it is practicable to light up the whole of the Holborn Viaduct and the buildings on either side of the route with incandescent lamps charged from one very powerful dynamo machine. It is useless, however, to ignore the fact that the gas companies are making prodigious efforts to improve the quality of their street lights, and the burners now in use along Piccadilly and Whitehall give a far more brilliant light than any which the electric light companies have yet been able to [illegible]. The exhibition at the Crystal [illegible] interesting, and nothing could well be more beautiful than the effect of the electric light in the Tropical and Alhambra Courts ; but I was surprised to find how much heat is given off by some, at least, of the incandescent lamps. In the decorated rooms the heat was quite oppressive, and, on putting my hand near several of the Swan lamps, I felt as great a heat as if they had been lighted with gas. One thing which hinders the progress of the electric light in popular favour is the absence of satisfactory *data* to show its relative cost, for use in private houses, as compared with gas.

The *Times* has a leader this morning on Mr. Baxter's career in India ; and in its usual blundering fashion, the great journal entirely misses the point of the rebuke administered to the member for Montrose by the Governor of Madras. It speaks of Mr. Grant Duff as having reproved Mr. Baxter for agitating in favour of the disestablishment of Christianity in India ; but, as I understand the matter, Mr. Grant Duff did not object to any expression of opinion on the subject by Mr. Baxter in India ; he only complained that he had been compromised or placed in a false position by Mr. Baxter's reception at Government House, Madras, of a deputation of Hindus who came to ask that Christianity should be justified. Mr. Baxter is entitled to his opinions, but these do not exempt him from obedience to the laws of good manners ; and it is a matter for astonishment that a gentleman of his position should have needed a reminder that he was bound, so long as he was a guest of the Governor of Madras, to refrain from abusing the hospitality of that official by agitating against an institution protected by the State in India.

J. M. M.

THE LATE SIR E. PERRY.

SHORTLY before his death Sir Erskine Perry wrote the following letter to his old native friend and protégé in Bombay, Mr. Dadoba Pandurang :—

Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, 20th Jan., 1882.

My dear Dadoba,—I am very sorry to hear of your case, which is a very sad one. I can well sympathise with you, as I also have been lying on a sick bed for eight or nine weeks, and I also have had my eldest son on the point of death with typhoid fever. He was lifted into the steamer at Bombay with great difficulty, and has been gradually making his way homeward, and I expect to see him to-morrow. You will have seen that I have resigned my seat in Council. It is with great regret that I sever my connection with India, commenced forty years ago. I think I have done certain good to her in my day, first in my efforts at the Board of Education, which you know of ; and second, by twenty years' persistence in Council in opening the way to high offices to natives, a movement which has been successful, though slower than I would desire. Her Majesty has been pleased to call me to her Privy Council.—Yours very sincerely,

E. PERRY.

A CAREFUL P. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will be glad to hear that the P. W. D. is taking time by the forelock, and that the venerable edifice known as the Cooperage is being once more swaddled in matting to preserve it from the ravages of the approaching monsoon. By these vigorous measures we may feel confident that so interesting a relic of antiquity will be preserved for the use of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and for the adornment of the town of Bombay for another year.

The annual reconstruction of the villa residences in the Marine-lines is also progressing satisfactorily.

It is truly gratifying to find that in spite of the building mania which is said to have seized Bombay, the Military Department retains its equanimity, and is able to vindicate the superiority of chuppers and tatties to tiles and solid stone.

I read in a contemporary that another piece of Vandalism is contemplated by Government (not, of course, in the Military Department), and that five lakhs have been sanctioned for the erection of a new—*press!*

C.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF OPIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "O. P. I. U. M." says, "Your contemporary and Dr. Moore appear to think they have made a great discovery relative to the use of opium—namely, that smoked in moderation it is not deleterious, or at least not more so than alcohol, if so much." And he then quotes from Johnston's *Chemistry of Common Life* to show this.

Speaking for myself, I beg to remark that I do not think I have made any discovery of the kind. I have merely reiterated rational views with regard to opium, in opposition to the ex[illegible] statements put forward by the [illegible] Anti-Opium Society.

May 1. W. G. MOORE.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to see my remarks on the Subordinate Medical Service, published in your issue of the 14th instant, used as a peg to hoist up individual interests. I have no doubt there are others as worthy of promotion as those whose merits have been brought forward in your columns, but whose friends, with keener foresight, have refrained from brandishing their identity in print. I am sorry "Amicus" regards his information as a response to my query. I did not mean to draw out such gratuitous advertisements of personal worth as he and "Septum Lucidum" have favoured us with, and it is easy to see that the demonstration of the latter has been excited through the zeal of the former for his favourite. This sort of thing defeats the end in view. Let us rather treat the subject of claims to promotion in a comprehensive sense, embracing all who have equally borne the heat and burden of the day, than the persons of one or two in our own corner, and if necessary, bring forward instances of gallantry without having recourse to names.

A very high official, when asked at an opportune moment, why medical subordinates were entirely forgotten in the distribution of laurels to the brave, said it was due to their own apathy, and indifference to their lot. I sincerely trust, when the time arrives—should it ever—for the poor "camp follower" and true friend of the soldier to meet with his reward, the two whose names are already in our possession may not be doomed to disappointment through the too great anxiety of their friends to force them into prominence and fame.

April 29. ONE INTERESTED.

ENGLISH DUTY ON COFFEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad that efforts are being made to get England to practice some reciprocity towards India by abolishing or reducing import duties on Indian produce. I would draw special attention to the claims of coffee. Coffee estates in which immense capital has been sunk have undergone deterioration ; the crops are shorter, while the expenses have increased. Again, the great fall in the price of coffee in the English market has operated almost ruinously to many a producer. Coffee is thus much more entitled to remission of English duty thereon now being imposed than Manchester cloths to that of the Indian duty. I hope that these facts will not escape the attention of the authorities concerned.

A NATIVE SUFFERER.

INDUSTRIES IN OODEYPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send herewith a cutting from a native paper in Oodeypore, containing an account of the laying of the foundation stone of a large mill and foundry works near Panchghur on the 11th of last month. His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore presided on the occasion, and Mr. Sugden, engineer, who has been engaged by His Highness to carry on the works, and most of the notable native subjects of His Highness were present on the occasion. It is interesting to note that native princes have begun to evince an interest in the improvement of their lands and the utilisation of the produce of their country. I hear from a very good source that Bhilwara is rich in iron ore ; and His Highness, through Mr. Sugden, sent samples of iron made there to the Government Dockyard, and to the iron works of both the Railway Companies in Bombay, for report, which proved very favourable. The iron is said to be on a par with Low Moor iron, and stood a test of 39 tons to the square inch, and, moreover, the quantity procurable is greater than the demand. The price, of course, should be lower, considering the accessory expenses in the purchase of iron brought from England. No doubt the late move Government have made in substituting Indian goods for European indicates a willingness to extend their support in the direction mentioned ; and if iron obtained in His Highness' territories should meet the requirements of Government in their extensive works in the Dockyard and elsewhere, certainly a considerable saving to Government will be effected.

May 1. IRON.

REBELLION IN LUS BEYLA.

FURTHER particulars have reached us of the recent disturbances in the territory of H. H. the Jam of Lus Beyla. It appears that Jam Ali, His Highness' son, attacked and plundered the towns of Lus Sonmeani and Uthul, with a large body of men, and ultimately marched on to Beyla, the capital ; but His Highness the Jam met him six miles out, when a sharp skirmish ensued between the two forces, which resulted in the defeat of the former, who retreated to a stronghold fourteen miles distant, where he was followed up and another engagement took place. Eventually Jam Ali, disheartened by his defeats and the desertion of many of those who had joined his standard, surrendered, and is now a close prisoner. What will hereafter be done with him is not yet decided upon ; but he has for some time past given trouble, and this last demonstration certainly makes him a subject unsafe to be at large, and he must therefore either be kept a prisoner where he is, or be exiled. It is fortunate, we are told, that H. H. the Jam had some artillery, which gave him an advantage over his foe, armed with muskets only, or the engagement before Beyla might have worn a different aspect.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS' PRIZE MEETING.

THE following scores were made [illegible] at Poona on Friday for match C (Division I.), open to [illegible] the Poona Detachment only :—

Company.	Rank and Names.	Scores. 300yd	Scores. 500yd	Total.	Prizes.
G	Lc. Cpl. Clabby	21	23	44	Tea and Coffee Service presented by Capt. Tennent, B. V. R.
"	Lt. Adam Smith	22	22	44	Rs. 50.
"	Capt. Phillips	21	22	43	Rs. 30.
"	Vol. Cross	19	23	42	Box of games presented by Messrs. Jaffer Jussuf and Co.
"	" Plunket	22	17	39	Rs. 15.
"	" Carey	17	21	38	Rs. 10.
"	Sergt. McDonnell	20	18	38	Rs. 5.
"	Vol. Myer	21	17	38	
"	Sergt. Stead	19	17	36	
"	Cpl. Hessing	21	14	35	
"	Vol. Brown	16	18	34	
"	" Avers	17	16	33	
"	" Macqueen	14	17	31	
"	" McKoy	18	11	29	
H	" Aiken	2	17	19	
G	" Cabral	12	6	18	
"	Lieut. Burn	9	7	16	

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.

THIS bath, although not yet completed, was opened to subscribers yesterday morning, and about 40 persons enjoyed a swim before breakfast. The bath is 100 feet in length and 37 in width. The water is deep and beautifully clear. As yet there is no superstructure, the necessary funds not being forthcoming. The committee have between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000, but they require about Rs. 7,000, and the honorary secretary, Mr. Arnold Wright, who has worked hard in the cause, will be glad to receive subscriptions and the names of new members. At present the bathers have dressing rooms composed of bamboo and matting ; but when the bath is complete it will be roofed in with Mangalore tiles, and there will be a coffee room and a large number of dressing-ro[illegible] front of the bath will be open to th[illegible]. The [illegible] of promenade is to be formed [illegible] sea, and a kind [illegible] will stand the test of the [illegible]. We hope the bath long the committee wi[illegible] monsoon, and that before enable them to ca[illegible] receive money enough to [illegible]ry out their scheme in its entirety.

BOMBA[illegible]Y MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the quarterly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday, Mr. H. E. Jacomb moved "that the portion of the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 10th Oct. last sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 1,46,349 for roofing the settling tank and filter beds of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, be and is hereby rescinded." Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee rose on a point of order and said he wished to elicit the opinion of the Corporation as to whether Mr. Jacomb's resolution did not involve a waste of time and trifling with the Corporation. Mr. Geary and Mr. Peterson called Mr. Dosabhoy to order for making a long speech. After some discussion upon points of order, Mr. Jacomb spoke in support of his proposition, and quoted the resolution passed a week or two ago by the Bombay Medical and Physical Society. This resolution, which condemned the covering in of the reservoir, was, he said, concurred in by the majority of the public, a statement which was received with several cries of "question !" Mr. Jacomb argued that if the reservoir were covered in, it would be impossible, on Dr. Cook's own showing, to prevent particles of dust, etc., getting into it. Mr. Ragunath N. Khote seconded the motion, and said the expenditure on such work would not only be wasteful, but hurtful. Dr. Cook, in the course of a rather long speech, referred to the resolution of the Medical and Physical Society and said it was lost by a majority of only two. Not a single author, however, who had written on the subject, was opposed to the covering in of reservoirs. He quoted several authorities, and mentioned a number of places in Europe where reservoirs were covered in, and instanced the tank below the great mosque in Shaik Memon-street to prove that pure water, devoid of animal matter, was found in tanks and reservoirs that were covered in. Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta opposed the resolution, although he admitted there might be some doubt in the matter. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee also opposed the resolution. Mr. Geary supported Mr. Jacomb's motion, and remarked that the Corporation had now before them a class of argument different from that to which they had before been treated. They had been told about roofed-in reservoirs in Europe and America, but it had not been explained that the reservoirs were covered owing to the frost and snow in those climates. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee having spoken against the resolution, it was put by the Chairman and lost, 8 voting for and 18 against.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The Burmese Embassy arrived here yesterday afternoon.

THE NEW LAW MEMBER.

Mr. Ilbert arrived last night, and took his seat this afternoon under the usual salute.

SIR JAMES GORDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 1.

The Resident, Sir James Gordon, left last night for Bombay *en route* to England on leave.

[illegible]ERA IN MYSORE.

A cholera epidemic has broken out in Mysore, the average of deaths being fifty per cent. of the seizures. Trains are stopped at Mahguddy, and examined before being allowed to proceed with passengers into Bangalore.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EARL SPENCER.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Earl Spencer will remain President of the Privy Council, Lord Carlingford assisting.

THE "SUSPECTS" IN IRELAND.

Reports are generally current that the imprisoned "suspects" in Ireland will shortly be released.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE ARABI BEY.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Cairo announcing that 43 Circassian officers have been sentenced to exile for complicity in the late plot to assassinate Arabi Bey.

MR. NORRIS'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, MAY 1.

It is confirmed that Mr. John Freeman Norris, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed judge of the High Court, Calcutta (not Bombay as originally announced).

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay this morning.

GALLE, MAY 1, 6-54 A.M.

Mail-steamer Clyde, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, MAY 1, 9-26 A. M.

Mail-steamer Pekin, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8⅜d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85¼
4½ per cent. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
Bar Silver	52 5/16
5 per cent. French Rentes	118¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, APRIL 30.

At 10 p.m	81·9

MONDAY, MAY 1.

" 6 a.m.	79·9
" 10 a.m.	88·0
" 2 p.m.	88·9
" 4 p.m.	87·6

THE weather in Bombay just now is very reasonably cool—especially at night—for the time of year. It is hotter in Calcutta, where, we see, the maximum temperature in the shade runs up to 102°.

THERE [illegible] been no deaths from cholera in Bombay during the last week. Where is the epidemic which was so cheerfully promised for the hot weather?

MR. ELLIOTT has returned to Baroda and taken charge of his duties as Tutor to H. H. the Gaekwar.

EDWIN SEYMOUR BIRCH, who was sentenced at the Madras Sessions in August last to three years' rigorous imprisonment for forgery and false personation, has been transferred to the Lunatic Asylum from the Penitentiary, having been found to be insane.

A TELEGRAM from Peshawur, the Lahore paper says, mentions that Captain Fulford is still highly feverish and not out of danger.

THE Punjab crop and weather report for the week ended on the 25th April states that harvest prospects and health are good; and prices are generally steady.

A FEW days ago the telegraph office at Murree was struck by lightning. The electric fluid found its way into the building, fracturing the walls, and shattering the telegraph instruments. The only portion of the building that was uninjured was the bedroom of the telegraph-master. The line for five miles was interrupted.

As a part of the new organisation, the carriage establishment of all the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force is to be immediately raised to one-half the Kabul service scale.

THE 21st Bengal Native Infantry will, it is stated, be immediately withdrawn from Talagang, and the station will be abandoned.

A STRANGE story reaches the Lahore paper, to the effect that a prisoner of one of Her Majesty's regiments was being escorted by a guard of his own corps, and when the party arrived at Attock, sergeant, men, and prisoner all got disgracefully drunk. In a free fight that ensued, the prisoner was bayoneted, and has, we hear, since died. The sergeant and his men then proceeded up the Peshawur road, when they espied a station-master of the line conveying the mails on a trolly, and called on him to halt in the "Queen's name." This he very sensibly declined to do, whereupon the soldiers loaded with ball and fired at him, fortunately without doing any injury. All the members of the party are reported to have been committed for trial in the Punjab Chief Court.

THE question of re-opening Port Canning appears to have again been raised. A Calcutta paper mentions that a representation is said to have lately been made to the Government of Bengal by a gentleman of great commercial experience, soliciting that the buoys and beacons which have been removed from the Mutlah River, and are now lying at the Kidderpore Dockyard, may be relaid, while he himself offers to export to the extent of about 50,000 tons of shipping a month from that port. In communicating with the Marine authorities on the subject, the local Government has directed the Port Officer to submit a report and a statement of the expenditure necessary to re-open the port. In conformity with the above requisition, that officer is said to have intimated to the local Government that the sum of Rs. 6,50,000 will be required for the purpose alluded to. This amount would be incurred in maintaining the River Survey, Pilot, and Harbour Master's establishments, a dispensary, light-vessel establishment, &c.

SIR ALFRED LYALL has in the press a volume of "Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social." The subjects treated are the following :— Religion of an Indian Province, Origin of Divine Myths in India, Influence upon some Religious Beliefs of a Rise in Morality, Witchcraft and non-Christian Religions, Missionary and non-Missionary Religions, Relations between the State and Religion in China, Formation of Clans and Castes, Rajput States in India, Islam in India, Our Religious Policy in India, Religious Situation in India. Mr. Murray is the publisher

A CIRCULAR has been issued to the solvent shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank proposing that they should form a company to take over the assets of the bank and raise money to enable the liquidators to pay this year the remaining liabilities, amounting to £1,000,361.

LORD DE GREY intends to visit the Viceroy of India and Lady Ripon this summer. He will leave England in June, and make a stay of three months in India; and at the end of that term Lady Ripon will, says the *Homeward Mail*, return to London with him.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says :—The gallant behaviour of Lieutenants E. A. Waller and G. F. Jones, Royal Engineers, on August 12, 1880, while serving in the garrison of Kandahar, during the investment of that place by the Afghan army, under Ayoub Khan, having been brought to the notice of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, his Royal Highness has requested that these officers may be informed of his very high appreciation of their services, of which special record has been made at the Horse Guards.

THERE is a rumour at the military clubs, a service paper mentions, that some of the official reports of the action with the Boers at Majuba Hill have been suppressed, for some reason. Any way, they have not reached the War Office, and more than one officer has been asked, it is said, to send in direct his account of what took place on that melancholy occasion.

IT has been decided, the *Army and Navy Gazette* understands, not to bestow any honours or rewards on the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who took part in the action at Majuba Hill.

A MEMORIAL window to the men of the 24th Regiment who fell at Isandula and Rorke's Drift was dedicated on April 13 in Priory Church, Brecon. The Bishop of St. David's, who performed the ceremony, said that the offerings on the occasion would be devoted towards the erection of a church near the scene of the action at Isandula.

VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM M. DOWELL has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Carr Glyn (who has held temporary command) in the command of the Channel Squadron.

AMONG the parliamentary papers issued on Thursday was a list of persons detained under the provisions of the Irish Protection Act on the 1st of April. It gives the total number of prisoners as 511, twenty-eight of whom are reasonably suspected of murder as principals and seven as accessories, eleven of treasonable practices, twenty-four of shooting with intent to murder, and the others of arson, intimidation, unlawful assembly, etc.

THE preliminary inquiry into the catastrophe at the Ring Theatre, Vienna, is closed. The trial was to begin on the 24th April and will probably last to the 15th of May. No less than 223 witnesses are to be examined, among whom will be six experts.

HENRY CHARLES CORT, *alias* Thomas Jury, at present under a sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude for an attempt to murder in Norfolk, has been taken to Sunderland from Pentonville Prison charged on his own confession with the wilful murder of a woman named Maria Fitzsimmons, at Sunderland, nineteen years ago.

AN outcry is being raised by the French Radicals in consequence of the command of a cavalry division having been conferred on General du Barrail, who, as Minister of War in 1873, was believed to be the active promoter of a Royalist restoration.

FROM the judicial inquiries made into the antecedents of General Strelnikoff's murderers, it has been ascertained that the actual assassin was the son of Collegiate Councillor Nicolai Schelvakoff. He attended the St. Petersburg University as a free student until January, 1881. His accomplice was named Stephan Chalturin, a peasant from Viatha, who had been sought by the police for the last two years, as implicated in the explosion at the Winter Palace in 1880. According to statements made by intimate acquaintances of Chalturin, the latter had lived two years at Odessa and Moscow with forged passports, thus evading the search made for him by the police. He was engaged in propagating Nihilist doctrines amongst the working classes.

A VIENNA telegram in the *Daily News* states that in Southern Russia the attacks upon the Jews are said to have recommenced. In one city some Jewish shops were set on fire with petroleum.

THERE are not many such "mothers in Israel" as Mrs. Harris, of Wheeler-end, near Wycombe. That lady celebrated her hundredth birthday on April 12, and in honour of the occasion was drawn in a carriage in triumphant procession through the village by more than 200 of her children and grandchildren. Of the former, it is stated, ten were present out of sixteen.

THE following particulars of the Burmese Envoy now at Simla are supplied by the *St. James's Gazette* :—" But the Pan-gyet Woon is personally well known in Rangoon, and is very popular. Many former visitors to the palace remember that after an audience with the King it was pleasant to call on the Woon. He always produced a large teapot. "Spirits," he would say apologetically, "are not drunk in the palace;" and the fluid poured out in the tea-cups was always cold, looked like weak tea, and tasted uncommonly like brandy-and-water. He is a very ready man, and will try the Indian secretaries' diplomacy to the utmost. When he returned from his stay in Europe, the late King had a long conversation with him, and finally asked, "And these people, have they in any of their countries buildings comparable to those in our royal cities?" "Ah, Sire," said the Pan-gyet Woon, "how can they hope to raise anything to be put beside even the meanest of your palaces? These unhappy nations have not the magnificent teak." (Burmese palaces, monasteries, and buildings of every kind are built of wood.) The King was flattered, and the traveller was spared the necessity of making elaborate and perhaps unpleasant explanations. The Ambassador will, no doubt, manage things very well at Simla. Still, it is somewhat embarrassing to deal with the plenipotentiary of a Government of which nine of the chief members are in prison."

MR. SIMMONS's efforts to cross water in his balloon appear fated to prove unsuccessful. It was this gentleman who came to grief with Col Brine, while attempting to cross the English Channel. We now read that Mr. Simmons, accompanied by Mr. F. Bastan, of Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square, and Mr. G. Collbran, of Regent-street, London, made an ascent from Ilfracombe in a balloon about noon on Monday, April 10, with a view of crossing the Bristol Channel. The weather was fine, and there was almost no wind. The balloon quickly rose about a mile, when it took an easterly direction for a short time, and then the wind changed. The party descended safely at Swimbridge, after having been up for three hours. The wind would not allow of their crossing the Bristol Channel as intended.

SIR HARRY WRAXALL, Bart., has just died a pauper in the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum. His successor in the title was educated at a workhouse school, and is apprenticed to a pawnbroker. Commenting on the circumstance in *Truth*, Mr. Labouchere says :—I have always wondered why people are so anxious to become Baronets. A Peerage secures a seat in the Upper House, and this, one can imagine, is an object of ambition to some. The Knighthood of an Order is a personal distinction. But what can it benefit any one to know that his son and his grandson will be called "Sir?" This title, if there be no wealth to support it, is an incumbrance, and not unfrequently an absurdity. If Baronetcies are to be continued, it might be well to allow their sale. The "Sir" is of no use to the pawnbroker's assistant, but if he were permitted to put it up to auction, many a vulgar idiot of my acquaintance would be ready to pay several thousand pounds for it.

THE extraordinarily low freights now being charged for wheat at the principal American ports afford most striking evidence of the greatness of the failure of last year's crops, and of the success, so far, of the speculators who have bought up and are holding for higher prices a large proportion of the surplus available for export. At Boston, a Philadelphia telegram states, grain for Europe is being taken at one farthing per bushel, while five cargoes have actually been accepted as ballast, without charge; and it is added that more would be taken in the same way if more could be got. In New York the charge is from a half-penny to a penny. The tactics of the speculators, the *St. James's Gazette* says, "have handed over the European wheat markets to the competitors of America—Russia, Chili, Australia, and India; but have not availed to raise prices. The probability is that, after all the injury they have inflicted on their own country, they will bring very heavy loss upon themselves. Meanwhile, the benefit to India more particularly is immense." It would be greater if it were not for the obstructive policy of the Government in their management of the Rajputana Railway. The *St. James's* adds to the remarks quoted above :—" But the question remains, Will India be able to keep up the competition under normal conditions? The question suggests the vast importance of cheap railways to India."

THE "Eminent Person" to whom "Kosmos" latest letter is addressed is the Right Honourable W. E. Forster, M.P. The epistle concludes as follows :—

"While it is impossible not to hold you partially responsible for the deplorable condition of things now to be witnessed in Ireland, the blame belongs at least in an equal degree to your collegues. It is one of the inevitable misfortunes of your position that you should be made a scapegoat. The national credit, which is involved in the re-establishment of law and order, is more important than the reputation of an individual or the prestige of a Cabinet. Things have now come to a pass at which we are in very truth 'within,' to use Mr. Gladstone's famous phrase, 'a measurable distance of civil war in Ireland.' Scarcely a day passes without what is, in the official cant, described as an agrarian outrage; but which is, in plain English, a cold-blooded and dastardly murder. Men and women are shot down by skulking ruffians on the Queen's highway. It matters not who their victim is as long as blood is shed. The assassins escape scot-free, [illegible] escape is a premium upon homicide. [illegible] ment of the reign of terror is [illegible] complete. Now, just as soldiers [illegible] be assailed with stones and [illegible] making some reprisals, [illegible] outrages can remain [illegible] If the Government cannot [illegible] down, there are in Ireland [illegible] will do so. Sooner or later blood will have blood. The agents of the League now have matters pretty well their own way; the landlords may yet assert a counter-influence. If the Irish Executive cannot prevent these crimes or punish their authors, there are men, and it may be women, in Ireland who will take the law into their own hands. In the absence of any effective action on the part of those whose duty it is to protect life and property, can these men and women be blamed if they do so? Do you not yourself secretly believe that if a score or so of these craven cut-throats were to be shot down as they butcher their unsuspecting victims, we should hear very little more of such atrocities as the murder of Mrs. Smythe? The inaction of the Government and the impotence of the Executive are an encouragement to the revenge which, in its fiercest form, is, as Bacon said, 'a sort of wild justice.' Two things are clear at the present moment. Unless Ministers change their policy, assassination in Ireland will not, and ought not, to be the one-sided business that it now is; in the second place, the change of policy cannot be made while you are Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant."

JUMBO arrived at New York on Sunday (April 9), strong and well, after an uneventful voyage. Mr. Barnum is delighted with his purchase, and has promised to bring his show to England in November. Jumbo met his new mates on Tuesday. According to a correspondent, " he was led into the circus ring behind two of them. They met like long-separated brothers. Jumbo trumpeted joyfully; his eyes glistened, and his tail wagged. The other elephants at first appeared dumbfounded, but soon breathed hard and elevated their ears. Then the three trunks met and caressed in mid air like boas. They blew and grunted, and gave every possible indication of pleasure. On Wednesday afternoon Jumbo made his first public appearance. The Queen, with a baby elephant of the size of a pony, preceded. Jumbo promptly began a flirtation with the Queen, but scorned to notice the baby. The keepers say this removes the slightest doubt of their complete control over him. They regard him as most intelligent and tractable." The newspapers devote columns to Jumbo, and each contains the following advertisement, displayed in the biggest type :—

The Colossus of elephants is nowhere—Jumbo. The people of two hemispheres excited over the purchase. Just arrived from the Royal Zoological Gardens, costing thirty thousand dollars. The mighty monarch of beasts landed amid the enthusiastic shouts of half a million of people! All England against its departure. All America bound to have him. Brought here against the regrets of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, and despite the injunctions of the law and the voice of united Europe. Ridden upon by the Queen and Royal Family, and by over a million children; its loss mourned by every child in Great Britain. Now on exhibition every afternoon and evening in connection with the greatest show on earth.

BOMBAY.

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TO DAY.

Band, 4th King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.
Diorama, Esplanade, Cruikshank-road, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th :—Inchulva (s), from Liverpool; Arrow (s), Cutch. Yesterday :—Clintonia (s) and Embleton (s), New York; King Arthur (s), Bussorah; Brindisi (s), Gravesend.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Manilla (s), for Genoa, &c; Wilton (s), Bordeaux; Sicily (s), Port Said.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	Les Dragons de Villars	Maillart.
	Die Turkische Schaarwache.	
Valse	Morgenblatter	Strauss.
Grand Selection	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Boston City, Inchulva, and Peer of the Realm entered the dock yesterday.

KEROSINE-OIL.—The steamers Clintonia and Embledon, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from New York, brought 103,543 boxes of kerosine-oil.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—The vernacular papers of Guzerat unanimously express approval of the nomination of Sir Charles Sargent to the Chief Justiceship.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Helios will be closed at the General Post-office to-day, at 3-30 p. m. (Madras time.)

STREET ACCIDENT.—Kaloo Sadoo, a woman, while going along Dhana-bunder road yesterday, was knocked down and run over by a private brougham. Her left ankle was fractured.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.—Tookaram Hurree, a ship's labourer employed on board the B. I. S. N. steamer Henzada, had his right leg fractured yesterday by a bag of coffee falling on him from a sling.

THEFT AT GUYWADY.—E. Rodrigues, living at Guywady, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 66 in currency notes and cash from his premises about eight days ago. A man named Joseph De Silva, who has since absconded, is suspected of the theft.

BREACH OF SHIP'S DISCIPLINE.—Ferras Mabrook, a fireman of the steamship Calder, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of absenting himself from his ship without leave or any satisfactory excuse. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Gainoo Ranoo, a cart-driver, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was an habitual drunkard. The jury found that death was caused by excessive drinking.

THEFT AT SOOTAR CHAWL.—Emaum Badul Khan, a cloth merchant having his place of business at Sootar Chawl, reported to the police on Sunday last that his servant, named Hellie, had absconded with six pieces of silk, valued at Rs. 60, from the complainant's shop.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Munkia Rama, a domestic servant, aged twelve years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 90, belonging to a Miss Brennan. He was sentenced to be flogged ten stripes with a light rattan.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Joseph France, an articled seaman of the steamship Grampian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his vessel. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

A QUESTION FOR SERGEANT BALLANTINE.—When Abdul Rahman got Afghanistan back, and the Zulu King is said to have a chance of getting his territory back, will not Malharrao Gaekwar get his own back from Parliament if he is proved innocent?—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Charles Mitchell, a seaman of the steamship Bancoora, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a currency note for Rs. 20 belonging to Charles Connnell, the third engineer of that vessel. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—James Lewis, a seaman of the s. s. Sicily, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting Mr. Charles Drinkwater, the chief engineer of that vessel. The prisoner pleaded that he was under the influence of drink when he committed the assault. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Curreem Elibux, aged nineteen years, a domestic servant to Captain Martin, living at the Byculla Club. Deceased was drowned while bathing in a quarry-hole on the Byculla Flats. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Booda Dhurma was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of damaging the conveyance of Mr. H. Watson by negligently bringing his vehicle into collision with it on Sunday last at Jugjeevun Keeka-street. He was fined Rs. 15. Rs. 2 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant for damage done to the lamp of his carriage.

DEATH FROM A RAT-BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dockyard-road, Mazagon, on the body of Babajee Raghoo, a labourer, aged thirty-seven years. Deceased, it appears, was bitten by a rat on his left foot about two months ago; the wound having been neglected, fever and tetanus set in; and he died. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following a rat-bite."

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.—A Poona paper mentions that on the publication of the score with which H. Coy. (Kirkee) B. V. R. won the Maxwell Cup, a challenge was sent to the officer commanding the victorious team, on behalf of D. Coy's team, for a friendly match, at the same distances and under similar conditions. We hear that H. Coy. have declined the match, on the ground that they cannot get the range at Kirkee, which is being used by the regular troops.

ACCIDENTS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Rowjee Suttoo, a dock labourer employed at work in the hold of the s. s. Sicily, yesterday sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital.—Hurree Ramnac, a labourer employed at work on board the s. s. Lancaster, yesterday had his right leg fractured by one of the cross-beams of the hatch falling on him. His leg was amputated at the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.—The following are the successful candidates in the 2nd and 3rd Grade Art Examination :—Examined by F. W. Stevens and H. Wimbridge, Civil Engineers. Examination commenced on the 12th April, 1882. 2nd Grade :—Gunpat Jagoonath, R. V. Bhade, Mahomed Govind, A. G. De Ga, J. Walker, Ellen Hall, S. Solomon, M. Moroba, S. D. Writer, R. Lecrab, V. Narayen, S. H. Mascrenhas, J. F. Carvalho, S. M. Alvares, E. Thomas, G. Kedary, N. Dulabkram, M. P. Misquita, B. Bhaoo, R. Hariba, B. Kasiram, A. Nusserwanjee. 3rd Grade :—Tookaram Ramkrishna, Joseph Esperance.

[illegible] MATCH AT NOWSARI.—A correspondent [illegible] an account of a "prize" cricket match played at Nowsari on the 29th April by the students of the [illegible] Madresa. A purse was presented by [illegible] Cowasjee Powvala of Bombay, who also [illegible] the players. Mr. Giles, [illegible] Division, was [illegible] spoke [illegible] the [illegible] ed it in 1874, the improvement effected since that time was wonderful. During the interval the High School of Sir Cowasjee had received fixed grants from the Government of His Highness the Gaekwar, and it was due to the strengthening of the teaching staff through the grants that the results of his late examination were satisfactory. He said that at present there were two branch schools. Of these the Dadabhoy Kavasjee Tata Anglo-vernacular school was, from what he observed during his short visit to it, in a flourishing condition; and the other, the Rastamjee A. V. School, was also doing good work. There were three schools established by the Government of H. H., Guzeratee, Marathee, and Urdu, and the Guzeratee school alone taught some three hundred boys; and a girls' school for Hindus would be opened on the 1st of May by the same Government. It was a matter of gratification, he said, that in a town like Nowsari, containing a population of about 13,000 inhabitants, there were over 1,200 children receiving education, and in no other town in Guzerat was the percentage of schoolgoing children so large. He had visited the school-building now in course of construction through the munificence of Mr. Nusserwanjee R. Tata. Some Persian and Hindustanee songs by the boys concluded the proceedings of the evening. Mr. Giles was loudly cheered by the students on his leaving the playground.

DACOITIES NEAR DAMAUN.—There have been several dacoities of late in villages belonging to the British Government near Damaun. The thieves seem to come from the latter place. On the 2nd ultimo a number of dacoits attacked the house of Sha Devchand Pemajee in Chicklee, and carried away property worth Rs. 1,000. On the 17th another midnight robbery was committed by some budmashes in the house of a karkoon at Pardee. On the 18th a number of dacoits entered the house of one Govind Vadya, and took away valuables worth Rs. 1,000. A similar robbery was committed in Pardee, from where Rs. 6,000 worth of property was carried away. All these have been traced to Damaun.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

G. COY. B. V. RIFLES.—The second Lieutenancy in G. Company B. V. R. Corps is now vacant, owing to the transfer of Lieutenant W. W. Burn from Poona to Calcutta.—*Deccan Herald.*

PROMOTION.—We are glad to hear that Mr. W. W. Burn, the Head Assistant to the Military Accountant, Military Finance Department, has been transferred to Calcutta on promotion. Mr. Burn, who is at present on receipt of Rs. 600, will draw Rs. 1,000 per mensem as Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, Calcutta.—*Id.*

CONCLUSION OF THE TULLIGAUM COLLISION CASE.—This case was disposed of by Mr. Plunkett, the Cantonment Magistrate, last Saturday, on which day Mr. O'Conner addressed the court for the prosecution, and Mr. Xavier on behalf of the defence. Driver Cowell was convicted of the offence with which he was charged, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. The fine was, of course, paid.—*Id.*

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—It gives us decided pleasure to be made aware, from an order of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department dated the 19th instant, that the further improvement of our harbour is to be proceeded with forthwith. This order points to the conclusion that the Governments of India and Bombay have, with praiseworthy promptitude, freely sanctioned the recent proposals, energetically and urgently made by the sedulous Superintendent of the harbour works for increased dredging power and for funds to work it, and thereby to enlarge considerably the anchorage space of our harbour for even vessels of the largest possible draught. It has been proposed to transfer, to the Kurrachee harbour works the powerful dredger known as the Albuquerque, with four 80-ton "hopper" barges belonging to the Madras Government, and for sale. These have accordingly been purchased, and we trust soon to see them busily at work deepening our harbour.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

SUKKUR.—A correspondent writing from Sukkur informs us that the new locomotive shops and quarters are rapidly progressing under the energetic supervision of Messrs. Burn & Co., the contractors, and their agents. The Locomotive Superintendent's office and plant have been transferred from Adamwahn to Sukkur. While giving due praise to the business-like activity which forces on the work, our correspondent adds, in a matter-of-fact way that seven "Europeans and Eurasians" have already lost their lives from sheer over-work and exhaustion in their meritorious efforts to hasten the work to the satisfaction of Government. The means may be supposed to justfy the end, and we are told that the carpenters in the employ of the contractors have become "thoroughly qualified undertakers." Some of the present staff have endeavoured to insure their lives, but no sooner are the Insurance Companies made aware that the applicants are Messrs. Burn & Co.'s men, employed in sweltering under the sun of Sukkur all day, in dragging about a measuring chain, than they promptly decline business. A *dies non*, Sunday or not, is never heard of at Sukkur, and our correspondent suggests that at least a couple of hours for refreshment might be allowed in the course of the day, even at the risk of deteriorating the newly-acquired art of coffin-making. We are rather inclined to support our correspondent's suggestion.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA IN BOMBAY.

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THE Archbishop of Goa, Don Anthony Sebastian Valente, accompanied by the Right Reverend Dr. Meurin and His Grace's Secretary, Joseph Pires Antunes, D. D., arrived at Dadar on Sunday at 10 a. m., and met with an enthusiastic reception.

The street was beautifully decorated on both sides with a variety of flags and plants. On alighting from his carriage his Grace was received by the Reverend J. C. Pereira, Coadjutor of Rev. Braz Fernandes, the Vicar, under a triumphal arch, and was conducted under a pall borne by four office-bearers, with their respective confraternities in red, blue, and white surplices, with banners and silver maces. The sisters of the Holy Cross, with their school-children clad in white dresses and wreaths, and each carrying a lily in their hands, took a prominent part in the procession. On his Grace approaching the yard of the church, Mr. D. F. De Souza read a congratulatory address on behalf of the parishioners. At the conclusion there was a general cheer of "Viva!" for both the prelates. His Grace replied in an eloquent manner befitting the occasion: after which he and the Bishop, followed by the procession, exposed the blessed sacrament, and a solemn "Te Deum" was sung in thanksgiving for the safe arrival of his Grace. The service was concluded by the benediction. After this His Grace proceeded to the Convent School adjoining the church, where another address was read by a minorist on behalf of the school-children. The children sang a few selected songs with pianoforte accompaniment. His Grace appeared to be much pleased, and spoke a few words of encouragement. Later in the day the Archbishop visited the church at Upper Mahim, and afterwards drove to Bandora, to take part in the Corpus Christi procession.

CRICKET.

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BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB *vs* G. COMPANY 4TH KING'S OWN.

A MATCH between the Bombay Carlton C. C. and G. Co. 4th King's Own was commenced on Saturday, April 22, and finished last Saturday, resulting in a victory for the "Carlton" by 46 runs. The toss being in favour of the Club, they elected to go in. In their first innings fortune did not favour them, for the neat fielding of the soldiers, who never let a single chance escape, and the bowling lowered their ten wickets for a score of 54 runs, Blackwell alone making a stand with a well-played 20, not out. On the 4th King's Own going to the wickets, some very free hitting secured a score of 134 runs before their last wicket fell, making 80 runs to the good as against their opponents. Double figures were made by Privates Bunting and O'Day of 35 and 32, not out, respectively; the deficient fielding of the Club letting off several chances. Notwithstanding the up-hill game the Club had before them, they commenced their second innings in a very spirited style, and before the close of the first day's play were 59 runs to the good. The first wicket was bowled for a well-hit innings of 29 by MacMeekin; and Blackwell obtained double figures before he was run out for 27. Two wickets for 139. Harrington, not out 63, with O'Shea, resumed the batting for the Club last Saturday. The former, after adding 17 to his already fine score, was caught by Sergeant Hemsley for a finely-played innings of 80. O'Shea's wicket fell for a steadily-played 14; and the innings closed for 180 runs, leaving the soldiers 100 runs to get to win.

The 4th King's Own made a poor display in their second innings in comparison to their first, adding a short and sweet 54, which was highly gratifying to the young Club just formed. The slow bowling of Chance, the Captain, took good effect in the long fields. A slight accident occured towards the finish of the match, two of the long fields, Thomas and O'Shea, colliding in attempting a catch, and the former had his eye badly cut. The ball was held by Thomas as he fell to the ground; but the umpire negatived the well-known cry of "How's that?" which occasioned a discussion between the two teams, but finally things were arranged amicably. Scores :—

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A. Little, b Hemsley	0	not out	0
C. O'Shea, c Ryan b Hemsley	10	b McMahon	14
A. E. Harrington, c Woodman b McMahon	3	c Hemsley, b McMahon	80
J. MacMeekin, b MacMahon	9	b Hemsley	29
E. Thomas, c and b McMahon	0	b Hemsley	0
G. F. Blackwell, not out	20	run out	27
G.F.Chance, c and b McMahon	1	b Hemsley	0
F. Brumby, b McMahon	5	b Hemsley	2
E. Anding, b McMahon	0	c Wilks, b McMahon	0
W. B. Wright, l b w McMahon	0	c Teasdale, b McMahon	1
C. Warner, b McMahon	1	b Hemsley	1
Byes	4	Byes	27
Wide Balls	1		
Total	54	Total	180

G. COMPANY 4TH KING'S OWN REGT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Pte. Bunting, st. MacMeekin, b Wright	35	c O'Shea, b Chance	1
" Woodman, c O'Shea b Little	14	b Harrington	5
Sergt. Hemsley, c Harrington, b Chance	11	b Harrington	11
Pte. McMahon, st. MacMeekin, b Chance	14	c O'Shea, b Chance	1
" Ryan, b Chance	2	c McMeekin, b Chance	4
" Haggis, b Chance	0	b Harrington	2
" Wilks, b Wright	4	c Thomas b Chance	0
" O'Day, not out	32	l b w Harrington	11
" O'Brien, c Harrington, b Chance	3	c Blackwell, b Chance	4
" Davis, b Chance	0	c and b Chance	0
" Teesdale, st. Harrington, b Chance	14	not out	5
Byes	5	Byes	5
Wides	0	Wides	2
Total	134	Total	54

HIGH COURT.—MAY 1.

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(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.
vs.
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

MR. INVERARITY and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants. The evidence for the defendants was continued.

Mr. W. J. Wood, a clerk in the Presidency Magistrate's Court, said that he had lived in the Grant Buildings, No. 1, second floor, for the last four years. He suffered no inconvenience whatever from any noise, smoke, or fluff of the mill. The traffic in the road and the dust caused real inconvenience.

Cross-examined.—Witness suffered no inconvenience from smoke from any source.

The Rev. J. A. Northrup, a pastor of the Methodist Church, Bombay, lived in No. 1, second floor, of the Grant Buildings, but suffered no inconvenience whatever from the working of the defendants' mill. The noise of the mill was heard sometimes in the back rooms, but it is so slight that it could not be made out whether the mill was working. Witness was in the habit of studying, but the noise of the mill never distracted his attention: he never thought of it. There was considerable noise from the traffic in the front. Large quantities of dust came in from the front; and in fact dust was the only cause of annoyance to the witness.

Mrs. Harriett Maria Northrup, wife of the last witness, remembered coming to Bombay in September last for a change of air for a week, during which she and her husband stayed in No. 3 division of Grant Buildings. She was suffering from cold and headache, and was partially relieved. She felt the noise of the mill a little at first, but it caused her no inconvenience whatever. The noise of traffic in the front was annoying to her. It was heard all day all over the house. There was a great deal of dust in the front rooms, which had to be cleaned twice a day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson.—The noise in front drowned any noise of the mill.

Mrs. Eliza Lyle said her husband was employed in the Nizam's Railway, and that she was staying for a time with Mr. and Mrs. Northrup in the Grant Buildings. She suffered no inconvenience whatever from the mill. The noise of the traffic in the road was great, and large quantities of dust came into the rooms.

Parasram Luxmon, a clerk in the Government Observatory, said they kept a record there from self-recording instruments of the direction of the wind every hour. Witness produced extracts from the records certified by Mr. Chambers, the Superintendent.

Mr. John Campbell, architect and surveyor, said he had visited the Nicol Mill at different times since the 15th March last. The mill was at full work, but he saw very slight smoke emitted from the chimney. He thought it would be rather risky to add 50 feet to the chimney. He saw other chimneys smoking considerably. What he saw done inside the mill had a very material effect in diminishing the noise. The means adopted must have prevented any fluff going out of the chimney. Witness went to the Grant Buildings with Mr. Forde and other gentlemen on the 1st ult. The noise of the mill as heard in the rooms was slight—the same as the noise of passing tramcars heard in the verandah of the Bombay Club. Even with careful listening, he could not hear the noise of the mill in the front rooms. The double windows at the mill had the effect, in witness's opinion, of very much deadening the noise. The noise of traffic in the front was great, and could be heard even on the top floors. On that occasion witness did not find fluff adhering to any parts of the windows and window-frames of Grant Buildings, where it might naturally have been expected to be found. He found lots of dust and cotton-fibre adhering to the windows in the front. The fibre came from the cotton green to the north and north-west of the Buildings. There was a very great deal of dust all over the place. On the first occasion, at the back of the Buildings, he found the road nearly ankle-deep in black dust such as he had seen on the top floors in the Buildings; and a good portion of that dust must have been blown about. There was a little smoke from the mill chimney, but it was so little that it disappeared in the air before it got to the Grant Buildings. On one of these occasions witness saw steam issuing from the fluff chimney, which might have been mistaken for fluff. The dust in the roads would constitute a source of by far greater annoyance to the tenants of the Buildings than the smoke of the mill or of any other chimney as low as that.

Mr. John Stewart, a tailor, said he was a tenant of Grant Buildings, No. 5, and occupied a passage room with his wife and five children. They had suffered no inconvenience from any noise, smoke, or fluff issuing from the Nicol Mill. There was a great noise from traffic in the front.

Brigade-Surgeon John Pinkerton, examined by Mr. Russell, said he had visited the Grant Buildings on the 19th March last, when the Nicol Mill was working. He went through the eastern block with Mr. Ahmedbhoy, Mr. De Monte, and others. In division No. 1, all the windows being wide open, he could barely hear the noise of the mill. It was like a hum. It could not have been a cause of disturbance to him had he been living there. It was not a noise worth complaining of. In divisions Nos. 2, 3, and 4 he heard the noise more distinctly than in No. 1. On the first occasion he could perceive it was the noise of the working of an engine, and it perceptibly increased as he went westwards. Double windows to the mill were afterwards put in. Some of them were in at the time, but not the whole. In his opinion, the noise was not distressing; and it was not necessary to raise the voice in conversation. He would not expect persons who complained of that noise to occupy the back-rooms as bed-rooms. The first visit was on a Sunday, when there was no traffic in the roads. The next visit was on the 28th ult., a week day, when there was more noise in the front than at the back. The noise proceeding from the mill was very much less. It was so slight and imperceptible that he had to ask one or two persons who were with him to be silent whilst he listened. To a person of average sensibility the noise from the traffic would, in witness's opinion, be the most disagreeable. On the first visit witness saw a little smoke from the mill chimney, the wind blowing at a sharp angle to the Buildings. The smoke went high over the Buildings. The neighbourhood is a very dusty one, especially in this season. He did not see enough fluff about the Buildings to irritate anybody's throat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson.—The noise of the traffic was more disagreeable than the noise of the engine. I would rather live away from a mill than near it. There is nothing more disagreeable to a person with a headache than an intermittent noise.

Re-examined.—I have never seen in the Grant Buildings anything that could be injurious to the health of the tenants.

Mr. Arthur O'Brien, clerk in the office of the Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway, lived in Grant Buildings, but had never suffered any inconvenience from smoke, noise, or fluff. He heard the noise of the mill occasionally. He had never seen smoke or fluff in his room. He suffered inconvenience from the traffic in the road.

Mr. Edward Torrick, employed in the same office as the last witness, lived with him in Grant Buildings. This witness corroborated generally the evidence of the last.

Mr. Arthur Thick, an assistant at Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s, said he had lived in the Grant Buildings since November, 1879, except for three months. The witness generally corroborated the last two.

The court then adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY in chambers.)

A RESULT OF THE BARODA FESTIVITIES

OOMER JAMAL *vs.* PIRU MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

MR. BHAISHANKER, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, presented a plaint to his Lordship by which the plaintiff claims to recover his share of the profits made by the partnership during the late Baroda festivities.

It appears from the plaint that on the 24th October, 1881, a partnership agreement was entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendants whereby it was agreed, amongst other things, that all contracts for carriages, horses, tents, furniture, illuminations, &c., on the occasion of the installation of H.H. the Gaicowar of Baroda should be taken in the name of the first defendant, and that the share of the plaintiff therein should be two annas, that of the first defendant seven annas, and the shares of the 2nd and 3rd defendants should be respectively four-and-a-half and two-and-a-half annas in the rupee. On the 9th February, 1882, the share of the second defendant was bought up by the first defendant in his own name, if not for the exclusive benefit of the plaintiff at least for the benefit of all the continuing partners, including the plaintiff, for the sum of Rs. 3,000. On the 24th April, 1882, the plaintiff purchased the share of the third defendant. The plaintiff stated that very large profits had been realised by the partnership, but that no account thereof had yet been furnished by the defendant. The plaintiff further said that he had paid divers large sums as advance on behalf of the partnership, and that there was now due to him a balance of about Rs. 6,000 in respect of such payments. The first defendant, had refused to come to an account with the plaintiff, on the false and fraudulent protest that the plaintiff had already received Rs. 1,350 in full satisfaction of his claim. The plaintiff also said that all the partnership books and accounts were in possession of the first defendant, and that he had strong grounds for believing that the first defendant had either already tampered, or was about to tamper, with them for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff.

His Lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause; and upon the application of Mr. Budroodeen, for the plaintiff, his Lordship granted a rule calling upon the first defendant to show cause why he should not allow the plaintiff or his attorneys to mark and initial all accounts and documents in his possession relating to the subject-matter of the suit. It was also ordered that the first defendant do lodge in the Prothonotary's office all the account books, &c., relating to the suit,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM).

A DISPUTE RELATING TO A PARTNERSHIP

MERWANJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE AND OTHER.

THIS was a suit brought to recover certain moneys alleged to be due to the plaintiff by the defendant, who formerly carried on business in China in partnership with the plaintiff's father. Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the first defendant. The second defendant was dismissed from the suit.

Mr. Starling read the plaint and the written statement. The plant stated that for some time prior to the year 1862 Hormusjee Jeewunjee Mehta, now deceased, the father of the plaintiff, and the defendant Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy carried on business in partnership at Hongkong and Macao in China as mercants, brokers, and commission agents, under the firm of Hormusjee and Rustomjee, with equal shares. About the end of 1862 the first defendant was convicted in China and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. The plaintiff believed that thereafter the firm carried on no fresh business, but no formal dissolution of the partnership took place. The firm had large dealings with a firm then carrying on business in China under the name of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, and in consequence of such dealings the firm had large claims against Nursey Kessowjee and Company. In 1869 the first defendant, a portion of whose sentence had been remitted, filed a suit, No. 461 of 1869, in his own name and that of Hormusjee Jeewanjee Mehta, against the surviving partner in the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., and the representative of a deceased partner therein, praying that an account might be taken of certain consignments made through the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Hormusjee Jeewanjee Mehta died at Hongkong on or about the 17th December, 1872, intestate, leaving him surviving his son, the plaintiff, and a widow named Heerabai, since deceased. On or about the 22nd February, 1873, the first defendant purported to assign to the defendant Nusserwanjee Ardesheer Wadia, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 20,000, the claim against the firm of Nursey Kessowjee & Co., and certain other claims of the firm of Hormusjee and Rustomjee against other persons and firms. The plaintiff believed that the defendant Nusserwanjee Ardesheer Wadia paid to the first defendant Rs. 10,000 out of the sum of Rs. 20,000 about the year 1878, and that he had also given to the first defendant a promissory note or other document under which the remaining sum of Rs. 10,000 was payable in the month of July or August, 1880. The plaintiff submitted that he was entitled to one moiety of the sum of Rs. 10,000 already paid to the first defendant, and that he was also entitled to one moiety of any moneys that might be recovered in the said suit, after deducting therefrom his share in the sum of Rs. 20,000. The first defendant was in very straitened circumstances, and the plaintiff feared that if the sum of Rs. 10,000 were paid over to the first defendant (to whom it was still payable) by Nusserwanjee Wadia he would receive no portion of his share in the sum of Rs. 20,000. The plaintiff prayed, among other things, that the first defendant might be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000, being a moiety of the sum of Rs. 10,000 already received by him, with interest; and that the defendant Nusserwanjee Ardesheer Wadia might be restrained by the court from paying to the first defendant, and that the latter might be restrained from receiving, the sum of Rs. 10,000 or any other moneys payable by him (Nusserwanjee Ardesheer Wadia) in respect of the suit No. 461 of 1869.

The first defendant, in his written statement, admitted having assigned only his own claim against the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. He had received consideration for the assignment in February, 1873, and said that if the plaintiff had any claim to any portion of the said moneys (which the defendant denied), such claim was barred by limitation. The defendant had received Rs. 6,000 from the second defendant, and a promissory note for Rs. 10,000 executed by the second defendant, payable on the 13th September, 1880. The sum was paid and the promissory note given by way of payment of the claim brought by the first against the second defendant. The defendant had filed the suit No. 461 of 1869 without any assistance from the plaintiff himself or his father; and he was obliged to assign his interest in the suit in consequence of his being without any means to prosecute it. The defendant submitted that the plaintiff was under no circumstances entitled to any of the moneys claimed by him without giving credit for his share of the expenses of prosecuting the suit, and for the amount of proper remuneration to be paid to the defendant for the time and labour bestowed by him on that suit. The defendant said that when he was convicted and sentenced as alleged in the plaint the plaintiff's father took possession of all the property, assets, books, &c., of the firm of Hormusjee and Rustomjee, and appropriated the same to his own use; and neither the plaintiff nor his father had ever accounted to the defendant for the partnership property or its proceeds. The defendant said that on the partnership account being taken a large sum would be found due to him from the partnership. The share of the defendant was twelve annas and that of the plaintiff's father four annas in the rupee.

Mr. Branson having raised a number of issues, evidence was gone into, and the further hearing was adjourned.

BENGAL.

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CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Jonson, the Chinese tailor, the other day met with a severe carriage accident on the Esplanade opposite the Hotel de Europe. He sustained a compound fracture of the left leg. The leg eventually had to be amputated. He expired yesterday morning at the Medical College Hospital. The body was viewed yesterday afternoon by a jury preliminary to the usual inquest.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE MONEY ORDER SERVICE.—In consequence of the Post Master General of Bengal having brought to the notice of the Bengal Government the inconvenience occasioned to the Money Order Branch of the Postal Department by the general cessation of work for many days in succession at the treasuries in Bengal, the Board of Revenue has issued the following instructions under the orders of Government with a view of obviating this inconvenience.—" District officers must make the necessary arrangements in communication with the postmasters for receiving money in the treasury from the Money Order Branch of the Postal Department once or twice during the Doorga Poojah vacation. The money so received must be deposited by the post-masters in sealed bags, which for safe custody will be kept in a box in the strong room of the treasury. The box itself will be under the single lock of the post-master, and no responsibility for its contents will be taken by the treasury."—*Englishman.*

THE LATE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—A Resolution by the Local Government on the late Calcutta Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures appears in a Supplement to the last *Calcutta Gazette*. The opinion expressed by the Lieutenant Governor that the results of the Exhibition were on the whole satisfactory as regards both the number and quality of the articles exhibited, and that it has proved successful "in giving a fair idea of the European and native manufactures of India," will not, we suspect, be endorsed by the geneaal public. The Exhibition, whether as regards the number or quality of the exhibits, or their arrangement, must have appeared contemptible to any one who knows what the country is capable of producing, and there are admissions in the Resolution which practically amount to a confession of this. The fact is, the means taken to make the intention of holding such an exhibition publicly known were wholly inadequate; the final arrangement and cataloguing of the articles sent was distinguished by ridiculous errors and hopeless confusion, and the catalogues printed were not only so late that in any case they would have lost half their value, but so inaccurate as to add to the bewilderment of visitors.—*Englishman.*

PRESENTATION TO A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.—On last Wednesday night the members of the "C" Co. C. V. Rifles mustered strong at their head-quarters in order to present Captain F. G. Teale, their late Commanding Officer, with a farewell address and a very handsome clock as a mark of the esteem and respect in which he was held by them. The address, which was signed by the members of the Company, alluded to the interest Captain Teale had taken in the Company since the formation of the C. V. R. Corps in 1857 and to the loss they feel at losing an officer under whom they had the honor of serving for nearly 22 years. In reply to the address Captain Teale, in a neat little speech, expressed his heartfelt thanks for the kind sentiments expressed by them in the address, and for their gift, which he said would always bring to his mind happy recollections of his career as a volunteer. He also thanked them for the support they had given him in his endeavours to promote the welfare of the volunteer movement in Calcutta, and he hoped that they would continue to be as good a body of Volunteers under their new Captain as they had been while under his command. Captain Howe then proposed the health of the guest of the evening, which was drunk amidst cheers.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

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A PUNJAB STATE.—We hear from Suket that, on the occasion of a recent visit to the State by Colonel Davies, C. S. I., Commissioner of Jullundur, considerable satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which the late disputes had been arranged. The present condition of the State affords testimony of prosperity and progress. Roads are in course of construction from the town to Simla and to Rampur Bassahir, which when finished in the course of the next two years will be of very material benefit to the State.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.—From the last meeting of the Anjuman-i-Hamdard-i-Islamya, it appears that the efforts of the society to start an English school for the education of poor Mahomedans have a fair chance of being crowned with success. The movement deserves the support of all Mahomedans, and especially that of the native Mahomedan States of Bahawalpore, Bhopal, Maler Kotla, &c., and we hope the good example set by the Mahomedans of Lahore will be quickly and largely followed in other cities of the province.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

LANDLORD and TENANT in OUDH.—Mahomomed Nassim Khan, talookdar of Sailaman, in the Lucknow district, has been charged with systematic rackrenting and other abuses of the power and authority vested in him under his *sunnud*, and has thereby, according to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, demonstrated his unfitness for the position of a talookdar. As estates have been sequestered, and the powers of a special magistrate and of a tahsildar conferred upon him many years ago have been withdrawn. It is probable that this matter will find its way into the Courts, and prove a *cause celebre.*—*Indian Daily News.*

EXTENSION OF KOHAT.—We learn that a new Telegraph Office is about to be built at Kohat, where great inconvenience has been felt by the officers of the garrison from the Telegraph occupying one of the very few available houses in the cantonment. The enlargement of the station boundary, by including a quantity of surrounding land, with orchards, mills, and other places hitherto not under control and giving excellent cover to thieves, will, it is believed, be very shortly taken in hand, and there can be no doubt that great improvements, in regard to both the health and safety of the cantonment, will result. Some of these orchards run right up into the heart of the station. The trees will be thinned or removed, and the neighbouring villages of Chikarkot and Jungle Khel will be surrounded by a high wall, so as to be easily watched and guarded. It was originally intended to have bought up and removed these villages, but this was an arrangement involving great expense and also a vast amount of discontent and hardhip, which by the new plan will be avoided, at all events, in the meantime.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30TH APRIL 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·797
Temperature of the Air	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	89·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10¼ a. m.)	77·3
General Direction of Wind	NW, WNW, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	208

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

POND'S EXTRACT should be in every household, as it is invaluable for the little accidents that are always liable to occur, such as cuts, burns, bruises, &c., and it is of the greatest benefit for Hemorrhages, Neuralgiac Pains, and Inflammation, while for Catarrh, Piles, &c., it is the best known remedy. See letters from physicians with each bottle

A WEEK IN BOMBAY.

◆

ERNST HAECKEL, the celebrated naturalist, and the first German who supported Darwin's theory, is at present travelling in India, and a series of letters from India from his pen are being published in the *Deutsche Rundschau*. The views of such a man as Ernst Haeckel on anything he sees are worth having, and we may expect much interest from his further travels. "A Week in Bombay" is a slight reproduction of the imposing impression made on the traveller by the tropics and by one of the greatest cities of British India. Passing over the author's sketches of his arrival, of the city, the population, the immediate neighbourhood, of the Parsee sect, and their burying-place, we will quote an interesting little description of a trip to the palm-wood of Mahim, "one," as Herr Haeckel says, "of my most agreeable recollections of Bombay. It was a delightful Sunday morning—my first in India—and I shall never forget the manifold impression it made on me. To enjoy the full freshness of morning in the tropics one must be on the road before sunrise, and the first sun rays of this beautiful and cloudless morning found us already driving in a light vehicle beneath the gigantic old bananas that clothe the northern foot of Cambala Hill. The Indian huts built in the shelter of the fig-trees, and often quite hidden among their air roots, were the scence of many of those original pictures of home life which so greatly please the newly-arrived European. Whole families sat by the roadside in paradisiacal costume, giving a new polish to their brown skins by applying cocoanut oil. At the same time the various members of the family relieved each other of the small creeping insects that peopled their hair, but, as pious Hindoos may not kill an animal, they carefully deposited their prisoners on one side; others adopted a more radical cure by entirely shaving their heads. Some were bathing in small pools by the wayside, while others again comfortably stretched themselves under or upon the branches of the trees before resuming the whi e cloth which is their usual attire.

"The palm-wood of Mahim, the first I ever entered, afforded still more varied pictures. Up the tall, majestic trunks toddy-tappers climbed with the agility of monkeys to collect the palm wine which had dropped during the night into vessels hung up for that purpose. They climbed from one tree-top to the other by means of ropes stretched horizontally from tree to tree. Some plucked below the yellow fruit of the noble banana, and others were busy preparing breakfast. I was never tired of admiring the splendid effect of the sunlight playing among the delicate trembling fronds of the cocoa-palms, or on their white and graceful trunks, as well as on the broad bright green leaves of the banana trees below. Every where also was a mass of splendid flowers, as large and gaily coloured as the butterflies that hovered over them, and distinguished by strage forms and aromatic scent. Here and there rose an airy group of the slender, delicate bamboo, and amongst all this lay scattered small huts built of-bamboo cane. On the paths lay all kinds of domestic animals, pigs, dogs, fowls, and geese, and between them danced the charming forms of black-eyed Hindoo children, completely naked. After lounging for more than an hour about the innumerable paths of the plam-wood, we tried to penetrate to the neighbouring sea-shore to our left but the narrow road between two walls which we had taken ended in an impassable swamp. Just at the right moment a two-wheeled bullock cart came towards us. We climbed into this elegant conveyance and were driven across the swamp by the Hindoo driver, but nearly struck fast in the middle. Once safe on the other side we soon reached the sandy shore, which is bordered for a great distance by the most beautiful cocoanut trees. Here we met with the remarkable *pandanus*, the crooked stem of which is forked at the top like a candelabrum, each bough carrying a bunch of a gave-like leaves, twisted into a screw; while the base of the trunk rests, as if on stilts, on a number of air roots. Between the branches there were enormous spiders' webs, from three to six feet in diameter. The owner is a gigantic, beautifully marked spider, whose thick body is about two inches, and its legs at least three and a half inches long. It was not difficult to catch the monster, which ended its existence in my spirit bottle. The thick thread of its web surprised us by their strength, almost equal to that of a linen thread. While we were occupied in this exciting spider-hunt, a flock of screaming green parrots, the first wild ones I had seen, rose from among the palm crowns above our heads. A series of other zoological surprises awaited me on the sandy shore of Mahim, which had just been left bare to a great extent by the ebb-tide. There lay gigantic examples of a splendid and medusa (Crambessa), mcre than a foot in diameter; close by were curious sea-urchins, with prickly skins and big swollen sacks. In the sea-sand I found a quantity of different shells and snails, all characteristic Indian forms which I had hitherto only seen in zoological museums. Then there were large tube-worms, annelids, various crustacea (among them quick-looted sand crabs that dig holes in the sand), as well as many remains of large fish skeletons, mixed with human skulls and other human bones, which last belong to Hindoos of the lowest class, whose corpses are not burned, but simply buried in the sea-sand. When we returned home at midday my pockets and bags were filled with zoological treasures."

On another occasion Herr Haeckel visited the island of Elephanta, with its interesting rock temple, after describing which he goes on to mention the impression made on him by the tropical flora :—"In another way this excursion to Elephanta was of the greatest interest and never to be forgotten, for this day, the 9th of November, was the first on which I saw the magic of the tropic flora in all the freedom of Nature. I had occupied the afternoon of the previous day in visiting the Victoria Garden, which is a fine though not very carefully cultivated botanical garden. It cannot indeed be compared in richness and arrangement with other botanical gardens in India, but still it was there that I saw for the first time a number of the most beautiful and grandest tropical growths. But my delight was infinitely greater and more vivid when in Elephanta I saw the most important and characteristic Indian plants growing wild in an unartificial state, with a luxuriance impossible to a limited garden. There clinging creepers and climbing ferns clothed the mighty trunks of the teak-trees; there the noble cocoa palm bends its slender trunk and splendid feathery glittering crown above the sea shore, which is bordered by bushes of the pandanus, and secured by walls of mangroves rooted in the water; there big parasite figs, convolvulus, and other climbing plants, with large gay flowers, run up the straight black stems of the mighty Palmyra palms, the proud summits of which, with their fan-shaped leaves, are also covered with the climbing flowers. And there rise noble examples of the sacred banyan; their mighty trunks are divided into an actual network of great roots, while from among the dark green leaves of the stout branches above hangs a mass of air roots, many of which reach the ground, and, taking root, form new supports for the mother crown. And look there! a gigantic strangler (parasite fig) smothers a noble palm with its network of twigs, and a few steps further stands a brother of this strangler, like a hollow cylindrical pillar without leaves, for the palm it had embraced had died and decayed, and the cruel murderer now suffers the same fate. The pretty bamboo forms large bouquets; bananas and stralitzers spread their fresh green leaves; large gay flowers unfold their scented cups; feathery acacias form shady roofs, and prickly cactus-like euphorbias are woven into thick hedges. Here I saw in concrete reality a number of the most remarkable and loveliest forms of the tropic flora, of which I had read and dreamed for thirty years; and in the sunny air sported thousands of the most beautiful butterflies; great golden betles darted through the bushes; hundreds of swift lizards and snakes glided among the leaves; noisy flocks of splendidly-feathered birds flew from tree to tree—all new forms which I had never seen alive, and yet seemed old acquaintance. I snatched at everything like a child, and laid my hand upon the trunks of the palms and bamboos to convince myself that all was not a dream of fairy-land!" These extracts will suffice to show with what freshness and enjoyment the great naturalist views the new world into which he has entered, and how in the actual presence of Nature the possession of science, far from drying up a man's feelings, only heightens his appreciation; he welcomes the living presence of the things he has long loved and studied as a lover welcomes the mistress on whose portrait has been gazed during hours of absence.—*Daily News*, April 12.

AFGHANISTAN.

◆

SIBI, April 10

ALL is quiet in Afghanistan. The Ameer will not be able to move from Kabul before the 1st of May, when the roads are open. I still think that Herat, *viâ* Kandahar, will be his destination, and that Turkestan will be dealt with later. Abdul Kudus Khan, Governor of Herat, appears to have been enforcing discipline in the army, and indeed, his assassination by the soldiery has been reported, but not confirmed. This, taken with the retirement from Herat of Fathoolla Beg, one of the Char-Aimak tribe, who somewhat favoured Ayoub, confirms me in my opinion that the Governor is perfectly ready to receive and acknowlegde the Ameer. Though Abdul Kudus may correspond with Turkestan, or with Ayoub, it need not necessarily be from disloyalty to Abdul Rahman. His compatriots, of course, suspect him, and believe in the loyalty of no man. The execution, in Kabul of Abdul Ghyas, brother of Abbul Kudus has never been confirmed, nor has that of Asmatullah Khan Ghilzai, who has, however, been ordered to give security for good behaviour.

As regards Turkestan the Governor, although he may have expreseed his inability to provide the Ameer with 800 horses, as during the last two years, has yet been sending sulphur and copper to Kabul for the Ameer's two manufactories, which are receiving much attention. Though dissatisfied, he will not, I believe, commit himself against his cousin. His family has been allowed to join him in Turkestan, and the Ameer seems willing to conciliate him. The Ameer expects Turkestan to provide him with revenue, as in Shere Ali's time; but with this expectation the Governor has hitherto avoided compliance. The idea prevails that even if Ayub were desirous of obeying an order of the Shah to proceed to Teheran he could not desert the Afghan chiefs who have thrown in their lot with him, nor the widow of Shere Ali, who has placed all her money and personal jewellery at his disposal. It would seem very desirable that the Ameer should, when he visits Herat, recall these to Afghanistan upon some guarantee that would satisfy them.

Our Envoy the Wazerzadah having made his preparations in Peshawur is proceeding for his final instructions to Simla, after which he will start with his escort of some 16 rank and file and a medical attendant for Kabul, and reach there in 12 days. He will probably be the welcome bearer of further pecuniary assistance to the Ameer, who can scarcely be independent of us until he has collected the spring revenue at about midsummer.

Rahim, the son of Sirdar Mahomad Alam, mentioned in some of my previous telegrams, will probably be appointed Governor of Jellalabad.

Along the western border all is quiet; and although Ayub and his followers may be corresponding with Afghanistan they are not likely to do harm, and it is only when they have no further hopes from the Ameer or the British Government that they will appeal to the charity of Russia. They have too much to lose in Afghanistan.

The agent to the Governor-General is now in Thall Chotiali, and has received in Durbar all the principal inhabitants and chiefs of the adjacent tribes. They seem contended, and are very grateful for the restraint which the Government has put upon the Marris and other predatory tribes.—*The Times.*

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ROBERT SCOTT & CO.

Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

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Pints, „ 39 „ „

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Send for a price-list.

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Large	3	1	1	0
Medium	2	0	13	0
Small	1½	0	10	0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.)........................ (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1	4	0
IMPORT ENTRY.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.				
Large	2	0	12	0
Medium	1½	0	7	0
Small	1	0	5	0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)				
Large	4	1	10	0
Small	2	0	13	0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	4	1	12	0
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DRAWBACK BILLS.................. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1	12	0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1	12	0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)				
Large	2	0	12	0
Small	1	0	5	0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0	13	0
SAND PASS	1	0	8	0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0	10	0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0	10	0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0	8	0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0	10	0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0	8	0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0	10	0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0	8	0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1	0	0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1	0	0

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

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ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF

THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.

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Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

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Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SNOW-VIEW
TEA GARDEN
PALAMPUR P. O.
KANGRA VALLEY.

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They guarantee their Teas to be equal in manufacture to the best marks in the Kangra Valley.

For Rs. 3 nett they will send by V. P. P. Post BEARING a 1-lb. packet each of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Pekoe-Souchong, and so enable any purchaser to judge of the quality of the Tea without committing himself by making a large purchase.

The Postal charges average less than 8 as. per lb.

The Tea can be packed in 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80-lb. packages. No extra charge for packing.

PRICE LIST.

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	6	0	per lb.
PEKOE...	„ 1	2	0	„
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„ 1	0	0	„

Delivered free at Bombay or any Railway Station nearer to Lahore for 20 lbs. and over.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR & PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SNOW-VIEW TEA GARDEN,
PALAMPUR, KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.

NEW TESTIMONIALS ON THE EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES OF GRIMAULT AND CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE 8 PARIS.

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—Eight patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercles in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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—My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye, and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for his health, or to see him dwelling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion, and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of this precious medicine.

MRS. LOUNGER, Winchester.

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—For a long time past I was suffering from the *breathing organs*, when the idea occurred to me of using GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES, which procured me so great a relief that they have become indispensable to my existence.

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—GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilks, of the Guy's Hospital, declares in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL that the GUARANA acts "like a charm."

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THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

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Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
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Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

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FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
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NOTICES.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

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Parel Station
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Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deowa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Bisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
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Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
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Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara ‡
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
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Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
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Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yecat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
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Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
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Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
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Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
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Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
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Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
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Kistna
Chicksagore
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* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes or Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhyuder
Bassein Road
Verarur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalaj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Barehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad†
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Sanund
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Jackwara
Veerumgaum
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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882..................£300,680
„ 1880..................£333,079

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865........	£1,192,476 7 11	1875........	£3,258,437 10 [illegible]
1870........	£1,921,012 3 5	1880........	£4,528,542 11 [illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL.....................	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....................	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..............	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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WHEN an Indian Policyholder of the Standard Life Office retires to England his Policy at once ranks as an English Sterling Policy at par of Exchange, and each Rs. 1,000 assured is treated as £100 Sterling—without application to the Directors or other forms. This applies to Bonuses declared in Rupees in India as well as to Sums Assured; and is quite independent of the fact whether all previous premiums have been paid in India or not. The premium is at the same time reduced to the English rate at the age at which the Assurance was originally effected—irrespective of health.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay branch.

April, 1882.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS—Five millions and a-half sterling.

REVENUE—Eight hundred thousand pounds sterling.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has prov[illegible]cticable and Prudent in the Modern System c[illegible]surance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the fo[illegible]
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
906 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lowe Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application

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NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

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Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doubl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Apollo Street May 12, 1881.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTER[illegible] CHOL[illegible]

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone [illegible]ciency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi, Captain Geo. Lee, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday at 2 p. m., with the European Mails and the following passengers :—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Mr. Templer.
Mr. R. L. Harker.
Mr. J. F. Flewker.
Dr. Kay.
Mr. and Mrs. Moulton
Mr. and Mrs. Wood.
Major Murray.
Mrs. Henderson and child.
Bandmaster Rogan.
Mrs. Rogan and 3 daughters
Lieut. A. B. Elton.
Lieut. A. E. Searle.
Lieut. H. D. Piers.
Mr. Mathewson.
Lieut. Hogge.
Mr. J. M. Craik.
Mrs. Rogers.
Mrs. Osborne.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. C. G. Terry.
Mr. Murray.
Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Brown.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt. Young.
Mr. G. Townley.
Mr. White.
Mr. Evatt.
Mr. Bliss.
Mrs. Bliss and infant.
Mr. Grimberg.

FROM SUEZ.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. A. C. Parmenides.

FROM ADEN.

Mr. Byramjee Banajee.
Mr. A. J. Kinneally.
Mr. Rugoonath and friend.
Mr. Alley Ismal.
Mr. Abdulla Ahmed.
Mr. Rahimtoolah and 2 friends.
Mr. Pooranbai and daughter
Mr. R. S. Khras.
Mr. A. Latif and 2 friends.
Mr. B. Sing.
Ram. A. Messar.
A. Argoon Sing.
Govind Bhicajee.
Salamram Govind.
S. Omer and 7 friends.
Lakshman and friend.
Jaichimd and friend.
A. Salek and 3 friends.
Mahomed.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice left Mentone on Wednesday, to return to Windsor Castle, where they are expected to arrive to-day (Friday).

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left London for Paris on Monday.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, on Friday completed the 29th year of his age. The Duke remains at Mentone, but is recovering from the effects of his recent accident.

The Volunteer Review at Portsmouth on Easter Monday attracted a vast concourse of spectators. Over 20,000 men took part in the manœuvres, and the Prince of Wales attended as Hon. Colonel of the Civil Service Rifles. The operations were conducted with a success which elicited the high encomiums of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote arrived on Tuesday in Liverpool, and were welcomed by a large crowd of political sympathisers. On Wednesday the Marquis of Salisbury laid the corner-stone of a new Conservative Club, and in the evening he, with Sir S. Northcote, the Duke of Abercorn, and other notabilities, delivered political speeches at a Conservative banquet. Last night a great meeting was held at which Lord Salisbury, Sir S. Northcote, and other notable politicians made speeches.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., on Tuesday attended the annual dinner of the Elementary Teachers' Union at Sheffield, and declared his determination to use every effort to promote and improve education and to compel all children to be sent to school.

Mr. Raikes, M.P., spoke at a Conservative dinner on Tuesday in Liverpool, and severely blamed the Government for ignoring Lord Beaconsfield's warnings respecting the state of Ireland.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., and Mr. Redmond, M.P., addressed a meeting of Irishmen at Bradford on Tuesday, and made violent personal attacks upon Mr. Forster's conduct as Chief Secretary.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., Mr. Gladstone has stated that the Government do not intend to accept any amendment of the *clôture* resolution requiring a two-thirds majority,

Mr. Parnell left London on Tuesday morning quite privately.

An International Fisheries Exhibition was opened in Edinburgh on Wednesday.

Religious services were held in all the metropolitan churches and in some of the Nonconformist chapels on Good Friday. The weather being extremely fine, although a sharp wind was blowing, the excursion trains and suburban places of amusement were thronged with holiday-makers.

Mrs. Rowley Hill, wife of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, died on Thursday last.

Sir Richard Gilpin, formerly M.P. for Bedfordshire, died on Saturday, aged 82.

The deaths are also announced of Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the poet and artist ; Lady Barry, widow of Sir C. Barry, the architect ; and of Viscount Netterville, which title has become extinct.

A fatal carriage accident occurred at Froggatt Edge, North Derbyshire, on Monday, to a pleasure party, through the horses being frightened by a traction engine. Two of the party were killed, and four others severely injured.

Mr. James Lees, a manufacturer at Manchester, was killed on Monday at Heaton Norris station, being knocked down by a passing train while he was leaning from the platform.

A fire broke out on Tuesday morning in a house in Princes-street, Edgware-road, and a man named Ambrose was burnt to death.

Three young men at Malton were fined for interrupting the services of the Salvation Army and assaulting a police-constable. At Chester eight men, mostly Irish, who were charged with violently attacking a procession of the Salvation Army, were bound over in their own recognisances to keep the peace.

The boiler of a small tug steamer at Amlwch, North Wales, burst on Friday, and three men were killed, the vessel sinking immediately.

One of the men who were injured by a recent fall of earth in the Killingworth Colliery, near Newcastle, died on Friday. Three other men are still in a precarious condition.

Lord Carlingford was formally invested on Tuesday by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

At his own request, Mr. Parnell has been released on parole from Kilmainham Gaol to enable him to attend the funeral of his nephew in Paris. The hon. gentlemen has pledged himself to take no part in any political demonstration during his temporary liberation.

Mr. W. B. Smythe has written a strong letter to Mr. Gladstone, imputing the murder of his sister-in-law, Mrs. H. Smythe, who was shot while returning with himself from church, to the policy towards Ireland pursued by the Government.

Day by day money has been in good demand all the week and rates have been firm. On the week Consols are unchanged at 101¾, although at one time the price was rather higher. The balance of movements in the prices of British Railway and foreign Government stocks is favourable so far as the week is concerned.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Gen. R. Cannon, Mad. Ret.; Capt. F. B. Doveton, Mad. Ret. ; Viscount Netterville ; Col. Sir R. T. Gilpin ; Sir H. H. Wraxall, Bart. ; Admiral Sir W. Clifford. Bart. ; Vice-Admiral C. R. Johnson ; Mr. D. Gabriel Rossetti ; Lady Harriet Bentinck ; Lady Sarah Barry ; Lady Davie ; Lady Caroline Crompton.

A WARM controversy is raging in the Bonapartist ranks in Paris. One portion of the Imperialist Press violently attacks Prince Napoleon, while professing firm adherence to Prince Victor, his son, as the represetative of the party and its claims.

A report has been received from Cairo of the discovery of a plot to assassinate Arabi Bey, the Minister of War. The conspirators are believed to be a number of disappointed officers, who were not included in the recent promotions.

The appointment of M. de Giers as Foreign Minister at St. Petersburg is fovourably regarded by the German Press, but some apprehensions are still expressed that the wishes of the Emperor may be overborne by the extreme Slavonic party.

The Emperor of Russia has expressed a strong desire to have a personal meeting with the Emperor of Austria, but fears that existing circumstances will necessitate some delay in the accomplishment of that desire.

The war indemnity question at Constantinople remains unsettled. The Russian Ambassador insists upon a supervision of the accounts by Russian officials, to which the Sultan has offered strong opposition.

Several of the newspapers published in Cyprus comment very unfavourably on the new Constitution, which they describe as being not only unnecessary, but mischievous.

A difference has arisen between the Italian and Egyptian Governments with respect to the occupation by the former of Assab Bay, on the Red Sea coast.

It is reported from St. Petersburgh that Prince Leobanoff, the Russian Ambassador in London, has been summoned to Gatchina, and it is inferred that some further important Ministerial changes are contemplated.

The disturbances at Barcelona and the excitement in other parts of Catalonia have subsided.

Heavy rain has fallen in Tunis during the past week and rendered military operations almost impossible. French columns are about to proceed in various directions, and efforts are being made to detach certain tribes from the control of the insurgent chiefs.

The Assyrian Monarch arrived at New York on Sunday with the elephant Jumbo, who was safely landed in good condition, although somewhat reduced in weight.

It is announced that 3,000 Chinese labourers have left Hongkong for Vancouver's Island, to work at the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

In consequence of the illness of the Premier, Mr. Hall, the New Zealand Ministry have resigned.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Gen. P. F. Storey, C.B., B. Cav.
Col. G. W. Fraser, B.S.C.
Maj. A. W. Graham, B. Inf.
Capt. A. N. Sandilands, B. S.C.
Capt. Godfrey Hildebrand, R. Eng.
The Rev. J. W. Wynch, M.A., M.
Lieut.-Col. C. F. Moore, M.S.C.
Surg. J. Hunter, M.
Mr. W. E. Waite, Bo. U.C.S.
Surg.-Major E. Colson, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. C.R. Pennington, B.S.C., 6mo.
Maj. H. W. Clarke, B.S.C., 30 days.
Maj. D. H. Robertson, B. Inf., 5 days.
Maj. L. F. Boileau, R.B. Eng., 2 mo.
Col. F. Dawson, C.B., M.S.C. till July 26.
Lieut.-Col. H.E. Cuningham, M.S.C., 1 mo.
Lieut. R. D. MacDonnell, M.S.C., 6 mo.
Surg.-Maj. P. N. Mookerjee, M., 3 mo.
Maj. A. L. McNair, Bo. S.C., 4 mo.
Surg.-Maj. S. B. Haliday, Bo., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt. G. S. Eyre, B.S.C.
Lieut. E. E. McMahon, M.S.C.
Surg.-Maj. G. D. Riddell, M.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, M.P., ON SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SCOTSMAN."]

Fort Elizabeth, February 23, 1882.

SIR,—The Secretary of State for the Colonies appears to have given way entirely to the Government of the Cape Colony as regards the Basute question, and this is, in my opinion, the wisest course that he could follow. Imperial interference, well-intentioned but ignorant, has wrought countless woes in South Africa, where British blood and treasure have been so often squandered, with the sole result of embittering the relations between white man and black man, between the English and the Dutch speaking onists. Let us now withdraw our troops from the colony, and cease meddling with the policy of what is nominally a responsible Government, and native wars will cease out of the land, for it will be nobody's interest to provoke them. No doubt, "loyal" persons of a certain type will declare themselves to be sorely aggrieveed, and will vapour about empire and prestige. No word in the English language has been more persistently misapplied than this word "loyal."

A "loyal" Boer, or native, may usually be understood as denoting a man who, knowing the great power of England, deserts his countrymen in the hour of danger, and goes over to the enemy. A "loyal" colonist is often a gentleman with a very keen appreciation of the profits to be derived from war contracts, and an intense fondness for flourishing the Union Jack in the face of his Dutch fellow-citizens. Here, as elsewhere, the truly loyal make very little fuss about their loyalty. No one who realises the effect of pouring suddenly into a poor, thinly-peopled country a torrent of imperial gold, such as was poured into Natal during the Zulu war, can feel any surprise at the fact that wars, so conducted, are popular in a colony. No extra burdens are imposed, no one need serve who does not choose and every body who has anything to sell gets whatever he likes to ask. John Bull pays for all. Very different has it been in the last Basuto war. In this case all the burdens, personal and pecuniary, have fallen on the Cape colonists, and they have had a lesson as to keeping the peace in future which has produced a very strong effect. The Home Government should carefully avoid doing anything to thwart the present Ministry at Cape Town, who have inherited many troubles from their predecessors. A year or two more of Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Sprigg would have pretty well ruined South Africa ; but now, if it is let alone, the country has a fair prospect of a peaceful development, in which railroads and bridges will play an important part.

After a somewhat prolonged journey through the interior, I am satisfied that there is no country (as yet visited by me) where money may be made by steady industry so easily and so rapidly as in South Africa. Having visited all the greater British Colonies, I would recommend South Africa as the best for money making, although, perhaps, the least agreeable generally as a residence. Wages in every trade and occupation are high, and the demand for labour of all sorts is far greater than the supply. The profits of business are also high, and a few years of industry and self-denial will convert a working artisan into a small capitalist. A country where this is the case must have a prosperous future, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties with which South African colonists have to contend.—I am, &c.,

DAVID WEDDERBURN.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE MURDER OF MRS. SMYTHE.

THE subjoined correspondence has passed between Mr. W. Barlow Smythe and Mr. Gladstone, in reference to the late murder in Westmeath. Mr. Smythe, writing under the impulse of great excitement and agony, with the incidents of the tragic scene fresh in his mind, addresses the Prime Minister as follows :

"Barbavilla-house, Collinstown, Killucan, April 3.

"Sir,—Your practical adhesion to the principle that force is no remedy in the case of Irish savagery has culminated here in making it easy for the assassin guerilla of the Land League to murder my sister-in-law, Mrs. H. Smythe, yesterday, not long after noonday, in my carriage, returning from church with me (their intended victim), Lady H. Monck, who also escaped. I inclose the circumstances of the case hat led to it, and I challenge the empire to produce an honest jury that shall convict me of moral wrong in my action in the matter. I lay the guilt of the deed of blood at your door in the face of the whole country, supported as you are in that part of your policy by the 'no-rent' members of Parliament, their Press, and some Irish Bishops. The unfortunate remark a of judge that murderous outrages were confined to the same class as the assassins has begun to be terribly refuted. I have to add that the terrorism existing under the protection of your police is so tremendous that I know there are few of those who abhor the crime who would venture to denounce the assassins had they seen them, and that were they to do so their lives would be forfeited, while the prisoners would almost as surely escape after the farce of a trial by jury.—I am.,

"W. B. SMYTHE, Senior D. L. county Westmeath.

"To the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P."

To this letter Mr. Gladstone returned the following answer :—

"10, Downing- street, Whitehall, April 4, 1882.

"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acquaint you that he has this morning received your letter, and he begs to assure you of his deep and heartfelt sympathy with you on the occasion of this terrible outrage which has been committed. He is confident that you will readily understand why he does not notice the matters of charge contained in your communication.—I am, your obedient servant,

"Mr. W. B. Smythe." E. W. HAMILTON."

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. Smythe and Mr. Forster :—

"Barbavilla-house, April 10, 1882.

"Sir,—A foul and horrible murder was committed here (April 2nd) by the real executive of Ireland, whose constitutional agitation combine the offices of judge and executioner in one. It was intended for me in consequence of an act which I had for some time thought myself guilty in the cause of law and order, and treasonable to other owners of property for postponing so long, and of the possible—I hope not probable—consequence of which to myself I was not ignorant. The murder was reported by me forthwith to the Viceroy, direct from whom a sympathetic reply at once came, for which I am grateful. I have had no communication since with or from the nominal executive of Ireland, nor do I know of any public steps taken by them to discountenance their rival, not even the obvious, however useless, offer of a reward for discoveries. I hope you are not all becoming morally infected by the dark indifference to the normal state of this wretched country, conspicuous here during the past week in the sullen manner of the people, arising, probably, in part, from the undoubted fact that this heartrending murder was the result of an unintended bullet by a misguided hand. I wish I could think that horror had paralyzed the country and hindered an involuntary expression of horror. No, I hear of no public denunciation of murder, no public sympathy, no excommunication of assassins proclaimed to the masses yesterday, the great festival of Christianity, which, however late, would have been decent. I hear only of an invitation yesterday in the chapel to till the land of a suspect. I did hope that the nominal Executive would have exerted themselves before now in the face of the Empire. I hope you, too, are not paralyzed by the demoralition of Ireland, of the progress of which I have frequently warned you, and which your weakness has fostered to such a culpable extent. "I am, W. B. SMYTHE.

"The Right Hon. the Chief Secretary of Ireland."

To this letter Mr. Forster has written the following reply :—

"April 11, 1882.

"Sir,—I have this morning received your letter of yesterday's date, and lose no time in expressing my deep sympathy with you in the terrible affliction which has been brought upon you by a murder almost unparalleled in its reckless and cruel wickedness. I can assure you that from the first moment of hearing of the crime the authorities have been straining every nerve to discover the perpetrators. You express surprise that no reward has been advertised. This simply arises from the fact that persons are now in custody on remand charged with the murder. I understand that Captain Butler, the special resident magistrate in charge of Westmeath, and Sub-Inspector Waters have been in constant communication with you, as well as with myself.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Mr. W. B. SMYTHE." "W. E. FORSTER."

In a supplemental letter to the *Daily Express* Mr. Smythe writes as follows :—

"Sir,—I regret that I did not add the following to my letter yesterday. I wish publicly to offer my mournful thanks to many friends, acquaintances and strangers for many kind words (to so few of whom I can write) on the part of myself and my bereaved family, of whom seldom dare I think for long. We all need the many prayers offered for us all to the God of all consolation.

"Faithfully yours, W. B. SMYTHE.

"N. B.—I hope other friendly papers, English and Scotch as well, may kindly copy this."

A message has been received by the Lord Lieutenant from General Ponsonby, Mentone, expressing Her Majesty's desire to be informed as to the health of Lady Henrietta Monck, who was in the carriage with Mrs. Smythe, but, happily, escaped unhurt.

Six men were arrested on April 9th by the police near the scene of the recent murder of Mrs. Smythe, on suspicion of being implicated in the crime. Two were discharged and four remanded for a week.

MR. SMYTHE AND HIS TENANTS.

The murder has given a violent wrench to the hitherto amicable relations between Mr. W. Barlow Smythe and his tenants, as will be seen from the following circulars, one written before, the other after, the event. The first had been printed, and a proof-sheet sent to Mr. Smythe on the morning of the murder, but it has since been cancelled and another substituted. The firt circular, dated from Barbavilla-house, was in these terms :—

"To Mr.——,—Having learnt that the tenants wish to have a re-arrangement of rents, such as is now going on elsewhere, I have carefully considered my rental, with the help of the ordnance valuers' field-books which I have, and I find that there are very few cases in which the rents are higher than would allow farmers not only to live, but to thrive, as I am glad to think the industrious among you have done. I am, however, aware that some concessions have to be made in consequence of the Land Act, to which landowners must submit, and I do not regret having had to examine the circumstance of every farm, so as to decide every case upon its merits. I offer you, therefore, the following permanent scale of rent, subject to all existing right, if you choose to have it made a rule of the Land Court, free of costs, from November last. Of course, if you are not satisfied, you can apply to the Court, but this offer shall be given in evidence."

Then follow lines in which were to be set forth the re-valuation, the rent 40 years ago, the present rent, and proposed rent, with any remarks which might be offered ; and then follows the statement that "the present rent continues if this is not accepted." The second circular, which is substituted for the above, is in the following terms :—

"To the residents on the Barbavilla estate and others,—I do not go through the former farce of calling you 'friends.' Few of you are so. Most of you by your silence assent to the deed of blood, and many of you only regret that one who has passed his long life and spent his income among you, was not the victim. Some of you knew what was intended, and are as guilty in God's sight as the murderers. On a former occasion you went through the form of condemning the sending of threatening letters. That decent hypocrisy does not now exist. You are better teachers and better taught, and have not, therefore, insulted me by any address of condolence and congratulation. I, however, adress you, and wish you to know that those among you liable to rents are in future to pay to a non-resident agent, who can make no future allowances, nor do anything on the property not strictly required by law. I regard many of you as guilty of complicity, direct or indirect, in the plot which was hatched in Collinstown, and more of you as accomplices after the fact, in your tacit countenance of the instigators of murder, which you may, indeed, regret because of the fatal mistake (which you, of course, hope to rectify), and as prejudicial to your Land League of men and women, but not as a sin against God's command, 'Thou shalt do no murder,' May he lead some of you to repentance and give you forgiveness, for His Son's sake, whose death is now being celebrated by all who call themselves Christians in this unhallowed island.

"W. B. SMYTHE.

"Barbavilla-house, Good Friday, 1882."

MR. PARNELL'S RELEASE ON PAROLE.

A report that Mr. Parnell had been unconditionally released took the people of Dublin by surprise on April 10. It was quickly circulated, and was the subject of a special issue of the evening papers. In the afternoon it transpired that the release was only temporary, although the circumstances under which it was conceded were not known. They are fully explained in the following letter :—

Dublin Castle, April 9.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram received by me from Mr. Parnell this afternoon in the following terms : 'I have just heard of the death of my sister's only child from typhus. Wish to attend funeral in Paris. Will undertake not to take part in any political matters during absence ;' and to state that upon the understanding that Mr. Parnell's engagement includes an undertaking not to take part in any demonstration, his Excellency approves of his being released on parole for a week or such further time as will enable him to attend the funeral of his sister's child. You will please hand Mr. Parnell a copy of this letter. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"W. E. FORSTER.

"The Governor of Kilmainham Prison."

Mr. Parnell received Mr. Forster's letter last night at 11-30, and at once arranged to leave Dublin by the mail train for London this morning. He drove down from the gaol to Westland-row Station at half-past 6 o'clock, and was not recognized even by the cabman who drove him, although the man told one of the porters that he was a suspect. Mr. Parnell was committed to Kilmainham on the 13th of October last under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, charging him on reasonable suspicion with being guilty of intimidating Her Majesty's subjects from doing what they have a perfect right to do in paying their rents. In a few days after his committal he was served with a second warrant charging him with treasonable practices.

The news of Mr. Parnell's release was quickly despatched to the provinces, and, in the belief that it was an absolute unconditional release, the various branches of the Ladies' Land League began to organize joyous demonstrations for to-night. Numerous telegrams were received this afternoon at the central office of the Ladies' Leauge announcing the intended celebrations. There will, no doubt, be much disappointment when they learn the truth.

When the news was received at Athlone that Mr. Parnell had been released from prison, there was great rejoicing. Tar-barrels were ignited on the hills, and the houses in the town and district were illuminated.

Mr. Parnell reached London on Monday evening by the Irish mail, which arrived at 20 minutes past 7 at Euston. As soon as his liberation had become known in London a circular was sent from the head office of the Home Rule Association of Great Britain, inviting members of the different branches to meet the member for Cork. Long before the hour at which the train was due an immense crowd—considering that it was a general holiday and that most people were away pleasure-seeking—assembled on the main platform, where it was thought the first-class carriage would draw up. Mr. Callan, M.P., and several leading members of the Home Rule party in London, had a pair-horse carriage in waiting for the conveyance of the hon. gentleman to Charing-cross, whence it was expected Mr. Parnell would proceed direct to Paris. His friends and sympathizers were, however, disappointed, as he was met at Willesden Junction by Mr. M'Carthy, M.P., Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., and Mr. Frank Byrne, Secretary of the British Home Rule Association. On their ascertaining from him that he was only liberated on parole for eight or ten days and had undertaken to avoid all political meetings, it was deemed right that in order to escape any demonstration at Euston he should break the journey at Willesden and drive thence to London, which course was adopted.

SACKING A CHAPEL.

A disgraceful act was committed in Gurteen Chapel on Thursday night, which has caused the utmost indignation in the neighbourhood of Boyle, county Roscommon. A party of men broke into the church, wrecked the altar and smashed the pews, the seat of a local landlord being torn up and carried away. A considerable amount of damage was done. The Rev. Canon O'Donoghue spoke in the strongest manner on Friday of the sacrilegious act which he said had been committed at the instance of a band of misguided men in the parish who were seeking to overthrow all authority, ecclesiastical and civil.

LANDLORDS' MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

A number of the principal Irish landed proprietors met on April 11 in Dublin for the purpose of consulting together regarding the present state of affairs in Ireland. The proceedings were private. About 50 gentlemen were present, including a large number of nobleman and several M. P.'s, and it is understood that the meeting was of a thoroughly representative and non-political character. A scheme was submitted to the meeting by Mr. A. M. Kavanagh embodying proposals for the formation of a "mutual insurance company," or association for the purpose of assisting landlords to preserve the rights of property in Ireland. After a good deal of consultation the meeting appointed a provisional committee, consisting of several influential and practical gentlemen, to obtain information regarding the feasibility of forming such a company.

A MAGISTRATE ON THE PROTECTION OF LIFE IN IRELAND.

Major Traill, resident magistrate, in a letter to the *Daily Express*, endeavours to allay the panic which has been excited by recent murders, and to point out how persons expose to danger should be protected. He divides the "objectives" into two classes, large and small. In the former are included magistrates, landlords, agents, and such of the gentry as have from any cause become obnoxious ; in the latter are the tenant-farmers or peasantry, who, from paying rent or any cause, have become "objectives." The large class must be defended by police and military ; the small class defend themselves. Belonging to the former class himself, he describes the precautions which he takes. He says :—

My guard consists of four policemen, divided daily into first and second escort and outer and inner guard. The first and second escort accompany me wherever I go ; one armed with a Winchester rifle, carrying twelve rounds ready to be fired and fifteen extra rounds in pouch : the other armed with a double-barrelled gun loaded with buckshot and eight extra rounds. I carry a revolver and six spare rounds and my groom carries a revolver and 5 square rounds ; so that I never move about with less than twenty-five cartridges ready to be fired in as in many seconds and thirty-four cartridges in reserve ; besides which I generally take a revolver and fifty rounds for sale to any good man who wishes to be able to defend himself. As I drive along, every suspicious wood or stone wall, or bank that might harbour an assassin is reconnoitered by my escort, who go into a wood, etc., at full speed and like a pack of hounds, scarcely causing me to check the speed of my horses ; and as I approach my own house my escort leave my trap and before I can drive down my avenue every plantation has been thoroughly searched, and at full speed the men working when necessary to any whistle-call. The escort take all night patrols from 10 p. m., till daylight, lying in ambush and searching for explosives with retriever and a thoroughbred bull-dog. The outer guard goes out wih my wife or children or carriage, the inner guard remain at home and about the premises. All day duties and patrols from daylight till 10 p.m., are taken by the guard ; all escort duties on me and night duties from 9 p.m. till daylight next day are taken by the escort. No one comes near my place without being met by a policeman, who remain, with him and sees him off the premises when his duty is completed. My police have orders to arrest and bring before me any one found unlawfully on any of my premises not belonging to the establishment. At no moment of the twenty-four hours, waking of sleeping, eating and or drinking, is a revolver out of reach of my hand, and my wife has her revorver and knows how to use it.

Major Trail has been often threatened and warned that his assassination was not only decided upon but actualy paid for. In December last he was informed that on a certain Sunday he was to be shot on his way from church, and sixteen men had laid in wait for the purpose ; but he says : "Of coure, I did not go, and as I have no intention of being shot, I leave nothing to chance. Publicly and privately openly and secretly, at home and abroad, defy them and all their organization can bring to bear on me to break my organization or to hurt one hair of my head." He divides the perpetrators of outrage into three classes—fanatics, hired assassins, and those on whom the duty falls under their own organisation either by lot or detail, their own death being the penalty for disobedience to their own code. The Irish fanatic, unlike the Indian, will not face death nor even the chance of it. The hired assassin is trying to earn money and risks his life to get it ; but he is open to a higher price and will give information if he can feel assured that he will not be publicly brought forward as a witness. The tool is entitled to some consideration. Having become a member of a secret organization, unwittingly it may be, he cannot dissociate himself from it, but must obey its mandate under penalty of his life. He will also give information even without being paid for it so long as it is not likely to be known that he did so. "Let certain death, then," observes Major Traill, "be the method of defence prepared by all 'objectives' for either the fanatic, the hired assassin, or the tool who may attempt to take the life of his neighbour. The man who attempts my life and lives to be tried by a jury is entitled to their merciful consideration as a brave man."

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

THE *Newcastle Chronicle* declares that it is shameful to our political reputation and to our national common sense that the chosen representatives of the people should be found oppenly declaring that not their own convictions, but the opinions of this or that Minister ought to prevail. There are Liberals who declared in the House of Commons and to the country that they hate coercion as they hate the *clôture*, but that they would support the one and the other because Mr. Gladstone speaks them fair. His solitary opinion is more potent than was ever the *argumentum ad hominum* of the logic manuals. Hence the degradation of slavery is tamely countenanced when he defends it in North Borneo ; national aggrandisement is backed on the score of "British interests," when he backs it on that score, and the men who condemned the arbitrary arrest of Neapolitans when Mr. Gladstone condemned it justify the arbitrary arrest of Irishmen when he justifies it. A few months ago, and even before it was properly hatched, the Irish Land Act was defended to the teeth as the model of all that is perfect ; now it is universally pronounced imperfect, and why ? Because Mr. Gladstone first thought the one thing and then thought the other. This cannot be right, even if an angel from Heaven led the way, nor would it be tolerated in any other department of life. Certainly nothing but political evil can ultimately come out of it.

THE CLOTURE.

MR. BROADHURST, M.P., having written a letter to Mr. Gladstone regarding some rumours to the effect that the Government would favourably consider the amendment of the first resolution in the direction of acquiring a two-thirds majority for closing a debate, and expressing a strong hope that there was no truth in the rumours, has received the following reply :—

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, April 8, 1882.

"Dear Mr. Broadhurst,—I thank you for your letter, and I can set your mind at rest on the subject to which it refers. It is quite true that we have attached strong safeguards to the exercise of the closing power which greatly limit its working, and may, to some extent, interfere with its purpose. Our reward is that our opponents shut their eyes to them and indulged in fears such as in kind they have experienced on the approach of all the great and beneficial changes in our laws which have made this century illustrious. But when considered with reference to the magnitude of the object which excites them even more strange is their exaggeration. We have, however, proposed that when the closing power is to be applied, it shall be applied by a simple majority, and this proposal we shall, to the best of our ability, press upon the House. I earnestly hope that if there be among our friends anyone who has a leaning towards the adoption of what is called a proportionate majority, he will, at any rate, reserve his judgment until we come to the debate.—I remain, faithfully yours,

"W. E. Gladstone."

THE PORTSMOUTH VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

THE volunteer review at Portsmouth on Easter Monday passed off very successfully. The weather was fine, and there was an enormous crowd of spectators. According to the plan of operations, the enemy were supposed to have landed in force on the coast east of Portsmouth. The main invading army had marched upon London, and a force of 15,000 men had been detached to mask Portsmouth. The military authorities, foreseeing the danger, had despatched a division from Aldershot to assist the garrison, and these, finding that with the Portsmouth force they were of nearly equal strength to the invaders, determined, instead of standing upon the defensive, to meet them in open battle. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar appeared on ground about 10 a.m., accompanied by Sir Garnet Wolseley and a brilliant staff, the French Military Attaché, and Colonel Allan, Chief of the Staff of the Civil Guard of Brussels. The plan of attack of General Higginson, who commanded the invaders, was merely to mask Cosham occupying the attention of any troops met with by a false attack conducted by only one battalion, and to destroy Cosham with his heavy guns, which were also to silence, or at least occupy the attention of the defenders of Hilsea lines ; while [illegible] with General Newdigate's division, marching close to the northern limit of the manœuvre ground, an attempt was to be made

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on the enemy's left to hustle them off the hill. Sir Evelyn Wood's division was to watch the left flank, be ready to support General Newdigate, and, if opportunity offered, to fall on the enemy's right rear. The defenders were to rendezvous with their three brigades of volunteers at Fort Nelson, while Hilser lines were garrisoned by two weak brigades from the Portsmouth garrison, who were to issue forth and occupy the village of Cosham, about half a mile to the front. The signal gun was fired at noon, and the battle, which was fought on the hill, was over by about 2 p.m. The victory was adjudged to the attacking force. The march past began about three o'clock. The salute was taken at a point some 200 yards down the hill, on the northern side, the spectators standing on the slope, being, as it were, in a natural amphitheatre. It was not until half-past five that the review was concluded, and the Prince of Wales and the staff left the ground.

The Commander-in-Chief, on his return to Portsmouth, issued a general order in which he said :—

It is very gratifying to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, upon each fresh occasion when his Royal Highness has an opportunity of reviewing large bodies of volunteers, to witness on the part of all ranks a greater steadiness under arms, and an increased attention to drill. Upwards of twenty thousand volunteers took part in to-day's operations, and the manner in which these were carried out reflects great credit upon all concerned. The soldier-like bearing of the men, their prompt obedience to their officers, and the silence with which the movements were effected were most satisfactory. The good conduct of the volunteers on their march from Petersfield, and of those who for the last two days have been quartered in and around Portsmouth, does honour to the great national force to which they belong.

There were over 23,000 troops and Volunteers at the Review.

RETIREMENT OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

AN imperial ukase published in St. Petersburg on Sunday (April 9th) states that, in deference to the wish expressed by Prince Gortschakoff, the Emperor has acceded to his Excellency's request to be relieved, on the ground of shattered health and advancing years, of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Prince retains the dignity of Imperial Chancelor and member of the Cuuncil of the Empire. On the imperial rescript delivered to the Prince the Emperor Alexander added in his own handwriting the words, "With the sincere esteem of your grateful Alexander." In a second ukase, M. De Giers is appointed to the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting upon the appointment of M. de Giers as Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that it will casse no change in the foreign policy of Russia. "The Government," continues the semi-official journal, "was clearly defined in the circular despatch issued on March 16 of last year, subsequent to the Emperor's accession. The declaration bearing M. de Giers's signature are in force at the present moment, and everything justifies the hope that the policy thereby enunciated will remain the programme of the Government for a long time to come." The article processed to quote the most important passages ot the circular—namely, thst Russia's foreign policy will be of a really pacific character, that Russia will remain true to her friendships and traditional sympathies, and that in maintaining her position in the concert of the Powers she considers herself as jointly responsible with them for the general peace, which rests upon respect for right and for treaty obligations. In conclusion, the *Journal de St. Petersburg* points out that during three-quarters of a century Russia has had only two Foreign Ministers, Count Nesselrode and Prince Gortschakoff, and regards this circumstance as a proof of the stability of the foreign policy of the empire and a sure pledge for the future.

A special telegram says :—It is stated on trustworthy authority that Prince Orloff the Russian Ambassador in Paris, who during his sojourn in Russia was in most intimate communication with the Czar, was first offered the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He declined the offer, but advocated the appointment of M. de Giers ; and the Czar consented to that appointment the more readily because M. de. Giers was known to be strongly in favour of the adoption by Russia of a policy of peace. Prince Orloff's recent personal intercourse with the Czar had a salutary effect, as the Ambassador convinced his Sovereign that in the event of war Russia would be isolated, and helpless in her efforts to obtain foreign alliances. The aproaching retirements from the Ruusian diplomatic service plincipally affect the Embassy at Constantinople, from which place all the diplomatists regarded as promoters of disention between the Porte and other Powers will be recalled.

The Times' Berlin Correspondent writes, April 9 :—The appearance of the Russian political horizon is clearer and more reassuring than it has been for a long time back, though still by no means cloudless. A most favourable impression has been made in Berlin by the Easter message that Prince Gortchakoff has at last been relieved of his high office as manager of Russia's Foreign Affairs and M. De Giers appointed in his stead. The new Minister is of German descent, and, therefore, a thorn in the flesh of MM. Ignatieff and Skobeleff ; and his nomination is therefore regarded as an unmistakable indication of the pacific current now prevailing at Gatschina. A further favourable symptom is the intention, according to the *Moscow Gazette*, of the War Ministry to reduce the standing army, at the end of this year's camping, by about 37,000 men, or more than an army corps on a war footing. The Chauvinistic Press, too, would seem to have been recently commended to moderate its tone—not to write so much about Panslavism and other national aspirations. It is probably for some delinquency in this respect that the *Moscow Telegraph* hae been suspended for four months. The statements even comes from St. Petersburg that Count Ignatieff has suddenly shown a marked preference for a peaceful foreign policy. Finally, this little chain of circumstancial evidence in favour of the view that relations between Germany and Russia are beginning to be much more cordial, if ever, indeed, they were cool, may be wound up by the link afforded by Prince Bismarck's acknowledgment of the birthday congratulations of M. de Saburoff representing the Czar here :—"Fridricharuhe, April, 1882. Je vous remercie de cœur parole sde votre télégramme, et me rejouis d'inaugurer ma nouvelle année par l'expression des sentiments personnels et politiques que nous facilitent l'œuvre à laquelle nous 'travaillons d'un commun accord.—VON BISMARCK."

REPORTED PLOT AGAINST ARABI PASHA.

CAIRO telegrams state that a conspiracy has been discovered to kill Arabi Pasha, and fifteen or sixteen soldiers who were not comprised in the recent promotions have been arrested. One of the telegrams says :—"There are hundreds more similarly situated, and it is thought that if they are not promoted they will also conspire." The conspiracy was, the *Daily News* correspondent at Alexandria says, chiefly formed by Circassians ; but some Arabs are implicated. The plot was betrayed by Raschid Effendi. Nineteen persons have been arrested. Rumours in well-informed quarters state that Arabi Pasha wishes to become Councillor to the Khedive, with a residence in the palace, and that the conspiracy has been manufactured to show the necessity of such a plan.

According to an official version of the affair, the Government had been aware for the last ten days of the existence of discontent among the Circassian officers, of whom there are only forty on active service, because they were not included in the recent promotions. They intended to petition the Government on the subject, and, if they were not successful in their application, to kill Arabi Pasha. One of them, however, turned informer, and nineteen others were summoned on various pretexts to the Ministry of War, where on arrival they were immediately placed under arrest. Several carried arms concealed on their persons, and nearly all subsequently confessed to being concerned in the plot.

The Circassians who were arrested are to be tried by a Council of War, consisting of eighteen members, under the presidency of a general of division. The court will be wholly composed of the new generals and colonels who have just been appointed to Cairo regiments. Arabi Pasha now sleeps at the Abdin Barracks, surrounded by a numerous body-guard.

With regard to the actual situation, M. Gabriel Charmes, writing from Cairo on the 30th of March to the Debats, speaks of a belief that Arabi Pasha was on the eve of becoming Premier, with ex-Colonels—now Generals—as his colleques. Pending this consummation, "the officers were continuing to promote themselves, the Khedive having lately signed 500 commissions. He could not help himself for the collapse of the French and English demonstration had destroyed his remaining prestige." The army would soon reach the limit of 18,000 men fixed by the firmans, but the creation of reserves or special corps was contemplated which would swell it to 50,000. M. Charmes, however, does not think it would even then be very formidable. The European Control is virtually at an end, and the European officials are kept away and reduced to inaction though their dismissal has not yet been ventured upon.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of April 4 1states :—A council of war, of which Rached Pasha, General of Divison, is president, has been appointed at Cairo to try the twenty-four Circassian officers who are accused of being concerned in the plot against Arabi Pasha. The council of war consists of eighteen members, and is composed of all the new generals and the new colonels recently promoted, who belong to Cairo regiments. The *Standard* correspondent says :—

Although the Circassian officers made no attempt upon Arabi Pasha's life, they frankly declared that they would infinitely prefer to serve under a Christian or any other Government rather than under that of Arabi Pasha, which is arbitrary and manifestly unjust, as was proved by the recent military promotions being against all military laws and regulations.

The Egyptian army consists of about fifteen thousand effective troops, of which only two-fifths are in favour of Arabi Pasha. The Circassian officer who informed Arabi Pasha that the Circassians intended to kill him is named Rached Enor, and is an adjutant. When Arabi Pasha was informed of the conspiracy, he replied, "What! kill me, appointed of the Prophet!"

ISMAIL PASHA AND EGYPT.

THE second wife of Ismail Pasha arrived at Alexandria last week from Naples, but the Khedive forbade her to land, owing to fears that her presence might promote intrigues, which are said to be notoriously at work among the military officers in the interests of the ex-Khedive. She returned to Naples.

The Times' Pariscorrespondent wrote on April 9 :—

The question of the return of the ex-Khedive's family to Egypt seems likely to be troublesome. Two years ago the ex-Khedive wrote to the Sultan, as Caliph, to solicit permission for his family to Constantinople. He received word that it was admitted that the ex-Khedive's family, especially the female portion of it, could no longer remain in Italy, and that the Caliph had ordered the Khedive Tewfik to send a vessel to Naples to take them back to Egypt. The *Temple* describes the events which followed. The Khedive, of course, refused to accede to the Sultan's wishes. Fresh letters were exchanged between Ismail Pasha and the Sultan, and there the matter for the time rested. About a month ago however, one of the women of the harem suddenly died, and the Princess, a very devout lady, was much affected by the fact that the body had to be embalmed without religious co-operation. Moreover, the exhibition of a woman who some time before had escaped from the harem was advertised at a public show. These two occurrences led the ex-Khedive suddenly to decide on availing himself of the Caliph's order, and sending back his family to Egypt. As is known, the Egyptian Government has declined to allow Ismail Pasha's suite to land, because, as the official organ stated, "the Egyptian nation as well as the army is opposed to anybody coming into Egypt to support the cause of the ex-Khedive." To give further force to this declaration, according to a recent telegram, orders have been sent to Ismail Pasha's financial agent, M. Lavison, to quit the country. M. Lavison resides at Cairo, where he was born, and manages Ismail Pasha's property. The ex-Khedive has certainly shown great skill in choosing his ground, for he has on his side all the pious Mussulman world. Ulemas and Mussulman casuists have declared, in reply to the ex-Khedive, that delay in carrying out the Caliph's orders "constitutes an outrage on the dignity of the Caliphate, which may furnish matter for the observation of those whose duty it is to watch over the strict observance of the sacred precepts on which rest the rights and duties of the Caliph, and which mark out for him his duties towards the faithful."

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

THE following telegram from Ala-ed-din, Governor of Eastern Soudan, is published at Cairo by the *Wakaia*, the official paper :—

"Massowa, March 15.

"An Abyssinian mission from King John arrived here this morning at 9. It is headed by the priest Malek Borhan Kirout, and is composed of 10 persons, five priests and five laymen. They intend going to Cairo to pay their respects to His Highness the Khedive, and afterwards to Jerusalem. A dragoman named Yakoub is attached to the mission.

"The King of Abyssinia sends as presents to the Khedive 10 suits of silver-gilt armour, two ornaments of massive gold, eight leather shields embroidered with silver thread, and two large pieces of musk. Also to the Governor-General a stallion of fine breed, with a letter in the following terms :—

"'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Word of God, by whom all things were made and without whom was not anything made that was made! Unto Him be Glory for ever. This is the letter of John, King of Zion, King of the Kings of Abyssinia, who is aided by God. May it safely reach our honoured friend Ala-ed-din Pasha in Massowa. How is your health? We continually inquire after you, that we may remain in peace. We and our army are by God's favour well and enjoy prosperity, with which also we hope all Egypt may be blessed. The news of your good disposition and earnest wish for peace has reached us. We are assured of your kind nature and benevolence, and are delighted at your good deeds, for which we love you much. These are the deeds which make man love each other. We pray God to preserve and help you in continuing them!

"'Now, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship and affection between us, we have sent you the small present of an excellent stallion hoping that you will kindly accept it ; and in the mean time we beg you to receive our mission and facilitate its arrival at its destination. May your life be long in happyness, O friend!'"

Ala-ed-din adds that he has received the mission with due honours, and is forwarding it by the steamship Shabin, as also the stallion.

FLIGHT OF A HEN-PECKED MARQUIS.

A SCANDAL in high life has been created by the sudden disappearance of the Marquis of Anglesey, and the publication of a notice in the papers stating that he would not be responsible for the Marchioness's debts. Lord Anglesey, it may be remembered, espoused an American lady a year or two ago, under circumstances which were in every sense peculiar, and, in so far as a second lady was concerned, exceedingly painful. His conjugal life appears to have been rendered intollerable by the unwarrantable assumption of authority by a wife who seems to have been the better-half in the mental and physical acceptation of that term. The termination of the affair is given by *Truth* as follows :—

The rupture in Paris is complete. The gentleman and the lady decline to live together any longer. The lady will have gained a title and a settlement ; the gentleman will recover his liberty. Sympathy goes with him rather than with the lady, for he is amiable and good natured, and the crushed British husband will turn at last, when the American bride draws the noose too tightly round his neck, and insist not only upon wearing the inexpressibles, but upon boxing their proper owner's ears. There was a dinner-party at the Paris house, when the fatal missive arrived announcing that he had fled. The lady merely told her guests that it was unnecessary to wait for his lordship, as business would prevent his dining at home. The next day she started in pursuit of him, but in vain. And so they parted, and henceforward will remain apart.

In an article entitled "The Invisible Husband" the *World* make the following alluisons to the affair :—

Much surprise was excited a few weeks ago in polite circles by the announcement that the lord and master of a lady, highly esteemed in political society, had been gathered to his fathers. It was not that persons were unconscious of his being ill ; they were, for the most part, unconscious of the fact of his existence. A few of the widow's intimate friends knew, indeed, that a husband was secreted somewhere about the premises of the little bijou residence in Mayfair. But he was never seen ; he was understood, by those who were acquainted with the fact that such an entity there was, to be a confirmed invalid. There were rumours, indeed, of his periodical transportation from London to Brighton or to the south of France. The lady had no particular reason to be ashamed of him ; she had travelled in his company, metaphorically speaking, from womanhood to mature middle age, and calumny had whispered nothing either against him or her. The gentleman was simply, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, 'not in it ;' and when he tranquilly expired, he might, so far as the world in general knew, never have existed at all. If it is seldom that a case of this kind occurs, instances which suggest an analogy to it are tolerably common. Sometimes they are a little embarrassing ; and there is more than one lady in London society who, on being asked at dinner whether she could tell her neighbour anything as to the identity of the gentleman opposite them, has been compelled to make the humiliating confession that he was her husband. Oriental communities have been expostulated with, time out of mind, for keeping their womankind in a gloomy seclusion. An Eastern traveller of acute observation, and of a satirical turn of mind, might perhaps be disposed, if he visited England now, and if his ears were assailed with this precepts, to retaliate upon his monitors. He might playfully hint that the position of the modern husband occasionally resembles that of the Eastern woman. Is there, one can imagine his asking, a sort of male harem in London, in which superfluous spouses are deposited? Now and again, perhaps, blunt persons, who do not quite understand the organisation of society, clumsily inquire whether a charming lady, whose acquaintance they may have made at the dinner table, is wife or widow. There is room for the display of some casuistical skill in answering the question. She is a widow because her husband is as invisible as if he had long since departed to the world of shades: she is a wife, because his existence is as much a fact as his invisibility. The answer given to the query by the person, who would probably much sooner not have had it put to him is that the gentleman spoken of still breathes ; but that he is either very aged or very infirm, or compelled to live under warmer skies than ours. If the questioner is sufficiently inquisitive and ill-bred to push the matter a little further, and to make some independent researches on his own account, he may discover that the lord and master about whose reality he was dubious is hopelessly worn neither by years nor sickness, but is still on the threshold of middle age, with a capacity for enjoyment undiminished, and with a character that is, as characters go, sufficiently without reproach.

THE LOSS OF THE DOURO.

SEVENTEEN of the survivors of the Douro's crew were landed at Gravesend on Monday afternoon (April 10) from the steamship Oporto, which brought them from Corunna. Some of them left at once by train, and reached Southampton the same night. Interviews with several of the men yesterday elicited some interesting particulars relating to the occurrences after the collision, but none of the men were on deck at the time, and therefore could give no account of the disaster itself. The men all agree in testifying to the kind treatment they received at Corunna and also on board the Oporto. George Lewis, barman, related his experiences as follows :—About ten minutes to 11 on the night of the collision I was standing at the bar, when I heard some one on the quarterdeck cry out twice, "Go astern." Immediately this was said the second time the Douro was struck, as I afterwards found, just forward of the mainmast on the starboard side. I ran on deck and saw the captain, and he was met by the chief officer at the spot of the collision. The captain said to the chief officer, "What have you done?" The captain had been in his cabin about a quarter of an hour. The chief officer replied, "She ran right into us, Sir." The boatswain came on the spot immediately, and cried out, "Bring spars and sails along." I knelt down and looked over the ship's side, and at the moment the sea sunk down by the spot where the collision had occurred, and I saw that the Douro was cut right down as far as I could see, deeper at the water's edge than above. The off-side of the gig-boat was also smashed in. I then went below to close the bar and rout out all the people I could. I came on deck again and heard orders given to get out the boats, which were nearly all swung inwards. I belonged to the port after lifeboat, and finding that we could not untie the lashings, I ran below for some knives. I then saw the purser also below looking for knives. I opened the door of the cupboard where the knives were kept, and gave the purser a handful, also taking a handful myself to give some to anyone whom I heard asking for knives on my way. On reaching the deck I went and cut the forward guy of the port after lifeboat, that she might be swung out. The chief officer was personally superintending the getting out of this boat. The ship was rolling very heavily at the time, and as the boat was swung out she swang in again two or three times. All belonging to that boat were lending a hand. We lowered her down a little below the taffrail, and the boat hung there a minute or two, but we soon succeeded in lowering her a little more. I lowered the foremost fall of the boat, and immediately people began getting into the boat, the captain and chief officer calling out 'Ladies first.' The boat was well down to the water when she began knocking against the side of the ship. The captain said, 'Here is one more lady, take her and you can clear off.' There were over 30 in that boat. A little confusion occurred for a moment in finding the clutches for the oars, but soon all was right. The boat remained alongside for a short time, when she drifted away ; it was impossible to keep close by on account of the heavy seas and the Douro's movement—she had her foretopsail set and was sailing away. Three or four minutes after the collision the engines were stopped. I had heard the captain cry down the skylight 'Stop the engines.' We gradually lost the sight of the Douro, and did not distinctly see her go down. We saw a steamer near, and were making for her, but presently lost sight of her. This was I suppose the Spanish vessel. There was then only one steamer to be seen by her lights, for which we made and found her to be the Hidalgo, on board which we were taken. Lady Becher was in our boat. We were the first to reach the Hidalgo. Ours was the last boat lowered on the port side of the Douro. On landing at Corunna, amid cheers from the ships in harbour, the crew were taken to the British Consul's, and afterwards told off to the different hotels as receiving houses. We were all treated with the greatest possible kindness, and on Mnuday were supplied with necessary clothing. On Wednesday night some of us were taken on board the steamship Oporto, Captain Johnson, and left the same night for London, where we arrived on Monday afternoon and came on to Southampton by train. We received great kindness on board the Oporto from Captain Johnson and all his officers and crew.

THE CHARGES AGAINST LORD HUNTLY.

AT the Mansion House Police Court, before the Lord Mayor on April 14th, Lord Huntly surrendered on bail to two summonses charging him with having obtained money by false pretences. Mr. E. Clarke, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. Metcalfe appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Standard Bank ; and Mr. Besley and Mr. Tickell for Mr. Nicholson (of the Discount Company). For the defendant Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Poland, and Mr. Mead appeared as counsel.

Mr. Clarke said that he appeared in support of an information against Lord Huntly for having obtained £5,000 from the Standard Bank by false pretences. Mr. Clarke then stated at length the evidence which he should call in support of that charge. A document in Lord Huntly's own hand writing formed the material from which a schedule, signed by his lordship, had been prepared and laid before the board of the Bank, and upon which it was agreed to grant the loan. The schedule set forth that Lord Huntly was in possession of landed estates having a net rental of £14,576 a year. Upon the faith figures the £5,000 was advanced. A promissory note was signed that the loan should be repaid in two months. It became due on the 22nd of April, 1881, but it had never been paid. In the course of the proceedings which the directors then took they discovered that the statements upon which the money was advanced were absolutely untrue. It was found that there were mortgages (some executed very shortly before the loan of £5,000) to the extent of £63,000. More recently, regarding one estate, which it was said was a good security, with an estimated rental of £10,880, and with no encumbrances, it was found that it was absolutely encumbered to the extent of £202,000. He (Mr. Clarke), therefore, considered there could be no other issue of the case before the court than that it should be remitted, to be tried before another tribunal.

Mr. Henry Vallance, solicitor, was then examined, and said that Lord Huntly has consulted him as his solicitor with the view of getting an advance of money. The witness thought that the loan required of £5,000 might be obtained from the Standard Bank. When asked to give material security for the advance. Lord Huntly wrote the details in the schedule referred to by Mr. Clarke. After obtaining those particulars the witness had an interview with Mr. Alderman Hadley (the chairman of the Standard Bank), and subsequently an agreement with the bank for an advance of £5,000 was prepared and signed by the defendant. Mr. Vallance had no idea that there were other charges on the properties than those mentioned in the schedule.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, the witness said that Lord Huntly explained when he sought the loan that there were bills worth £10,000, the payment of which was not due from him, but which had been fraudulently obtained, and he had been ordered by the court to deposit £4,500 as a condition for defending the action in respect of the fraudulent claim. Substantially all that he obtained in the transaction to enable him to defend the action was paid by him into court within half an hour of obtaining the loan. The witness gathered both from Lord Huntly and from public notoriety that his lordship was under very great pressure. He (Mr. Vallance) had great confidence in Lord Huntly and would have accepted his statements in such a matter, although he might also have made investigations respecting it. The directors of the bank stated that he (the witness) acted as a solicitor for them, and were now proceeding against him for neglect of duty. It was alleged that he was bound to investigate the statements of Lord Huntly, and not to accept them upon credit. They were also proceeding criminally against Lord Huntly. They were great complications in connexion with his estates, and it appeared that he had been in great embarrassment for some time.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: When was it that the Bank first imputed any fraud? I cannot tell.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine: Oh! do tell me. You are in the uncomfortable position of being mixed up in the matter and being sued. It must have been in the summer of last year.

The Lord Mayor thought that it was stretching the criminal law very much when the defendant was criminally charged, because other persons neglected their duty to inquire into the matter. He thought the onus did not lie with the defendant, but with those who lent the money.

Mr. Clarke: It is not yet the law of England that a man may make a false statement, and should be enabled to take advantage of the fact that other persons had not made the inquiries which should have been made.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine observed that, as the case was of a very painful character to Lord Huntly now that it was brought forward it was most desirable that the matter should be investigated as soon as possible.

After a short adjournment Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said that he did not think any loss of time would be incurred if the case was postponed until next Wednesday.

Mr. Clarke assented to this suggestion ; and Lord Huntly was remanded on his own recognizances, the gentleman who offered bail on the previous occasion not being present.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 14.)

ADMIRALTY, 14th April.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Col.-Commdt. G. B. Headstey has been placed on the Retired List, period of command having expired.

Col. Second Comdt. H. C. N. Blanckley to be Col.-Comdt.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Thomas to be Col. Second Commdt.

Major G. F. Munro to be Lieut.-Col.

Capt. R. B. Deane retires upon a gratuity.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 14.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL 14th April.

Staff, Lieut.-Col. and Col. F. G. Ravenhill, R. A., to be a Col. on the Staff of the Army as Inspector and purchaser of Horses, R. A.

Capt. and Brt. Major M. N. G. Kane, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany), to be a Brig. Major on the Staff of the Army, vice Capt. T. B. Hitchcock, the King's (Shropshire L. I., who vacates that appointment.

African Commissariat, Deputy Commsy. F. E. Bennett to be Commsy., vice H. F. Blissett, C.M.G., retired.

Assist. Commsy. R. P. Gabbett to be Deputy Commsy, vice F. E. Bennett.

INDIA OFFICE, 14th April.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces of the undermentioned Officers :—

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Thompson, Mad. Cav.

Surg.-Major E. Selous, M. D., Ben Med Est.

Surg.-Major G. C. Bell, M.D., Bomy. Med. Est.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of Honorary Rank on retiremen :—

Lieuti.-Col. W. Thompson, Mat. Cav. to be Col.

Brig. Surg. T. Ringer, M.D.. Ben. Med. Est. and C. Cooper, M.D., Mad. Med. Est. to be Deputy Surgs. General.

Surg.-Majors S. Mackertich, M.D., (since deceased) ; A. D. Campbell, M.D., and F. G. Constant, M.D., Ben. Med. Est. to be Brig. Surgs.

The Queen has approved of the Transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List of the Ind. Med. Service :—

Surg.-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Bom. Med. Est.

The Queen has approved of the Admission of the undermentioned Surgeons to H. M's Ind. Med. Service :—

BENGAL.—L. T. Young, J. B. Gibbons, G. J. Shand, M.D., D. St. J. D. Grant, and D. G. Crawford, to be Surgeons.

MADRAS.—R. B. Roe, J. Smyth, M.D., H. Greany, M.D., E. P. Youngerman, and J. Kernan, to be Surgeons.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Ind. Mily Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

Major A. R. Chapman, and E. C. Codrington, Beng. S. C., to be Lieut. Cols.

Capt. and Brevet Major S. D. Barrow, Ben. S. C., to be Major.

Lieut. G. H. More Molyneux, Beng. S. C., to Captain.

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

Liet.-Col W. A. Franks, to be Colonel.

To be Majors.

Capt. A. C. B. Wither, C. H. J. Lawrence, and W. Loch, to be majors.

Surg. Major D. B. Smith, M. D., Beng. med. Est.. to be Bring Surg.

Major F. C. St. John, Mad. S. C., to be Lieut.-Cols.

MADRAS ARMY.—INFANTRY.

Capt. R. S. T. Hill, R. Stokoe, and H. M. Dale, to be Majors.

Major J. P. Grant, Bom. S. C.. to be Lieut.-Col. to be Captain.

Lieut. Ld. L. Fenton, Bom. S. C., to be Lieut.-Col.

BOMBAY ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Majors.

Capt. C. T. Echalaz, W. C. Morris, and C. J. A. Yates, to be Majors.

BREVET.

The following promotionss, to take place in succession to General Officers removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Majors to be Lieut. Colonels.) V. E. Law, and H. C. Steven; Mad. Cav.

Captains to be Majors.)

D. C. Hennessy, E. N. D. La Touche, R. E. S. Smyth, G. M. D. Hill, F. H. Hinde. C. H. Forster A. J. Stead, H. Wylie, C. S. I., E. M. Forbes, A. B. Clare, W. H. Meiklejonn A. C, B. Wither, H. J. Lawrence, W. Loch, B. Wemyss, A. S. Roberts, and A. J. T. Welchman, Ben. Inf. R. Hennelly, J. E. Gordon, W. S. Hore, W. Laing, M. W. Sterens, C. T. Echalaz, and W. C. Morris, Bom. Inf.

Note.—The above Officers, with the exception of Capt. Wemyss, Roberts and Welchman, have since been promoted to the substantive rank of Major.

THE OBJECTS OF THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

A "WELL-INFORMED correspondent," who discredits the reports of more massacres at Mandalay recently sent from Rangoon, writes to the *Pioneer* on the subject of the objects and probable results of the Burmese Embassy to the Viceroy :—

"The Burmese are exceedingly anxious to resume friendly relations with us, and would welcome the return of a British Resident to Mandalay with cordiality. The instructions which the Envoy holds from his Government have been kept closely secret. But the points at issue between the two Governments are no secret. They are briefly these :—We on our part desire (1) that monopolies should for ever be abolished with the exception of course of those in timber, earth-oil, and precious stones ; (2) that our Resident should be received and treated with the courtesy usual among Western nations ; and (3) that all possible facilities be given for trade by the reduction, if practicable, of the Burmese customs' duties and by the opening up of trade routes. The Burmese wish chiefly, if not solely, permission to import such supplies of arms and ammunition as they may from time to time require. Perhaps they may ask leave to establish a Burmese Embassy at Calcutta or in London ; to purchase gunboats ; to have a survey-party sent from India to survey Upper Burma, or the like. But the crucial question will be that of arms and ammunition. All this has been matter of public discussion for years. And from this and from the disposition which the Burmese Goveremint has exhibited during the past two or three years, and especially quite recently, a very fair surmise may be made as to the probable objects and success of the present mission. The programe will very likely be this. The Envoy will convey to the Government of India the desire which the Burmese Government has for a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and for the return of a British Resident to Mandalay attended by a suitable Residency guard. A site for the Residency will be offered by the Burmese Government. The shoe question will be also probably given up by Burma, and our Manadlay Resident wilt not be compelled to go through the absurd and ridiculous custom which Burmese Court etiquette has hitherto insisted upon, of taking off his boots or shoes in the immediate presence of the King or in the inner and sacred precincts of the Royal Palace, The Burmese Government will also offer facilities in the way of opening trade routes through Upper Burma to China.

"The Government of India, on the other hand, will, I fancy, promise to permit a reasonable quantity of arms to be imported into Upper Burma. It will be well if this concession be granted, and that arms in moderate quantities, sufficient to allow the Burmese Government to preserve order amongst the frontier tribesmen, should be allowed to pass over the frontier. It must be remembered that the above is purely surmise, but surmise which, I think in the end, will be shown to be well founded. As already said, the instructions given to the Embassy have hitherto, with commendable discretion, been kept a secret. The desire of the Burmese Government, however, is most certainly peace, and I imagine the Government of India is not likely to thwart that manifest desire in spite of incendiary statements and untrue reports from Mandalay by spiteful, disappointed, or irresponsible writers."

HIGH COURT.—MAY 2.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Acting Chief Justice.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—Jefferson, B. and D., P. and G. and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

161-81—Tobin and R.—Govindass Boolakidass and another vs Luchminaranjee Kadarmul and another—Pestonjee K.

415-81—R. M. Sayani—Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy and others vs Allarukia Shimjee.

522-81—R. M. Sayani—Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy vs Ganbhirmul Moondra.

112-82—J. C. Cama—Narayen Babajee Peraker vs Abba Dhurmaiee Dislay—In person.

131-82—Hore C. and B.—Thackersey Gungaram and others Govindram Ramdayal and another.

132-82—Hore C. and B.—Narrondass Hurridass vs Thackersey Dewjee and another.

183-82—R. M. Sayani—Khatoo Raojee and others vs Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

156-82—Ardesir and H.—Hurjeewandass Bhowanbhoy vs J. Gordon.

Long Causes.

344-80—Macfarlane and E—Merwanjee Hormusjee vs Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy and another—Payne and G., and H. C. and L.—Part heard.

35-81—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Kesowjee Toolsidas—Tobin and R.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd April, 1882, was 30,444 maunds, and in money Rs. 9,550. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows :—

	Week ending 22nd April 1882.	Week ending 23rd April 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	87,124	68,487	18,637	...
Amount Rs.	48,491	41,742	6,749	...
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	96,737	109,943	..	13,206
Amount Rs.	27,897	39,304	..	11,407
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	8,800	22,897	..	14,127
Amount Rs.	4,390	14,242	..	9,852
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	83	17	66	..
Amount Rs.	159	36	123	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	9,007	7,270	1,737	..
Amount Rs.	7,400	6,138	1,262	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	89,389	64,319	25,070	..
Amount Rs.	8,393	7,815	578	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	41,396	84,117	..	42,721
Amount Rs.	17,389	34,621	..	17,232
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	8,934	7,302	1,632	..
Amount Rs.	5,252	4,358	894	..
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	8,944	18,841	..	9,897
Amount Rs.	7,531	13,290	..	5,759
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	27,060	17,469	9,591	..
Amount Rs.	6,892	3,835	3,057	..
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	14,353	556	13,797	..
Amount Rs.	3,216	109	3,107	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	10,325	4,956	5,369	..
Amount Rs.	7,375	3,081	4,294	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	3,33,730	3,60,122	..	26,392
Amount Rs.	55,200	40,564	14,636	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	7,35,912	7,66,386	..	30,444
Amount Rs.	1,99,585	2,09,135	..	9,550

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.